

AUG 12 1943

THE COUNTY OF LONDON PLAN (Illustrated)

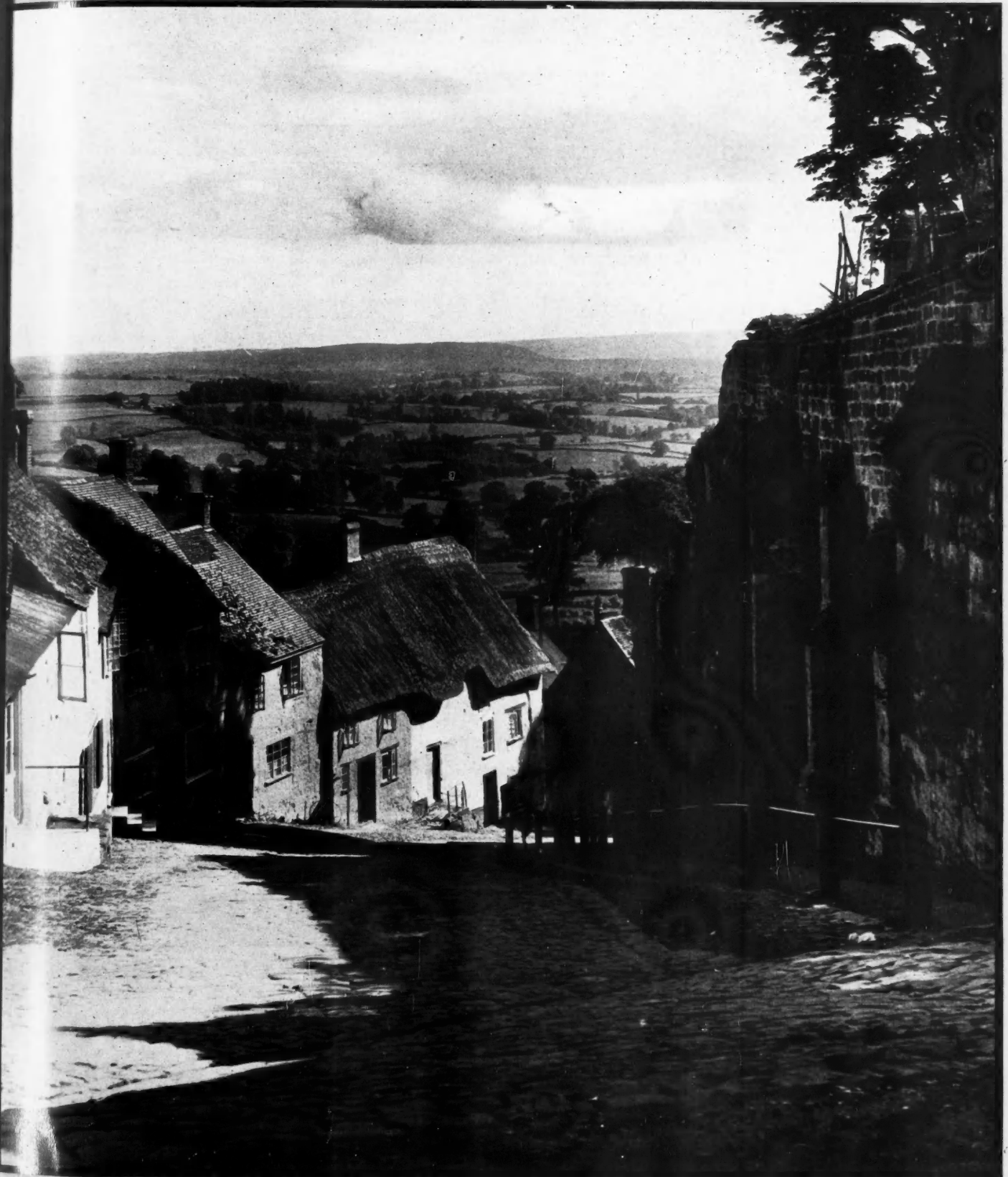
COUNTRY LIFE

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COUNTRY LIFE

VOL. XCIV. No. 2426

JULY 16, 1943

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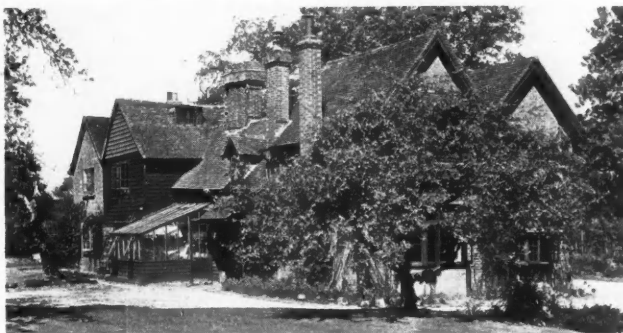
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8, HANOVER ST., LONDON, W.1.

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CASTLE ST., CIRENCESTER (Tel. 334). AND AT NORTHAMPTON, LEEDS AND YEOVIL.

ON THE WILTS-GLOUCESTERSHIRE BORDERS

7 miles Kemble Junction.



A BEAUTIFULLY FITTED COTSWOLD RESIDENCE

4 fine reception rooms, 12 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms, complete office.

"AGA" COOKER. MAIN LIGHT AND WATER.

FLAT AND GOOD COTTAGE.

EXCELLENT OUTBUILDINGS.

ABOUT 25 ACRES

TO BE SOLD WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

Full particulars of the Sole Agents: JACKSON STOPS, Cirencester.

THE HEART OF THE COTSWOLDS

Yet only 5 miles from Cirencester. In a delightfully unspoilt valley.

A CHARMING COTTAGE RESIDENCE

Having 2 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, bathroom, etc. Central heating. No electricity. GARAGE. SMALL RANGE OF BUILDINGS.

6¾ ACRES OF ARABLE, PASTURE AND ORCHARDING

PRICE FREEHOLD £3,000

A SECOND AND SIMILAR SMALL RESIDENCE (AT PRESENT LET) CAN ALSO BE PURCHASED

Particulars of: JACKSON STOPS, Land Agents, Cirencester.

A CHARMING MODERNISED RESIDENCE

ABERCOTHI HOUSE

NANTGAREDIG CARMARTHENSHIRE

3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Electric light. Modern drainage.

8 ACRES

5 YEARS' LEASE FISHING CAN DEFINITELY BE HAD NEARBY.

For SALE by AUCTION (unless previously sold privately) on WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1943.

Auctioneers: JACKSON STOPS, Castle Street, Cirencester, acting in conjunction with Mr. D. J. THOMAS, Llandilo.

BETWEEN CIRENCESTER AND BIBURY

In an unspoilt village.

A CHARMING AND TYPICAL COTSWOLD RESIDENCE

TASTEFULLY MODERNISED AND IN PERFECT ORDER.

3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, etc. Modern services. Central heating. Telephone.

GARAGE.

PLEASING AND EASILY MAINTAINED GARDENS.

Full particulars of: JACKSON STOPS, Land Agents, Cirencester, and at 8, Hanover Street, London, W.1.



Grosvenor 3121
(3 lines)

WINKWORTH & CO.

48, CURZON STREET, MAYFAIR, LONDON, W.1

SUSSEX

A mile from a railway station, 2 miles from a small town, and under 10 miles from Lewes.

AN ATTRACTIVE OLD RESIDENCE

RESTORED AND MODERNISED JUST BEFORE THE WAR, OCCUPYING A LOVELY POSITION WITH GOOD VIEWS.

3 reception rooms, excellent domestic offices (including staff sitting room and pantry), 6 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms. MAIN ELECTRICITY. CENTRAL HEATING. FITTED BASINS IN 3 BEDROOMS. GARAGE. TOTAL AREA IS

20 ACRES

INCLUDING KITCHEN GARDEN, Paddock AND WOODLAND.

FOR SALE

PRICE FREEHOLD £6,000
(Usual Valuations)



Owner's Agents: WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, Mayfair, London, W.1.

FREEHOLD HOTEL IN 27½ ACRES

FOR SALE WITH POSSESSION. Including the whole of the equipment as a going concern. SITUATED NEAR A TOWN IN WILTS AND WITHIN A SHORT WALK OF A HALL. The accommodation includes suite of reception rooms, including billiards room and ballroom, 35 bedrooms and 8 bathrooms. Cottage, lodge and garages. Main electric light. Unlimited water. 2 "Aga" cookers in the kitchen. THE GROUNDS INCLUDE A HARD TENNIS COURT, A GRASS COURT, KITCHEN GARDEN WITH 2 GLASSHOUSES, ALL EXTENDING TO 4½ ACRES AND ADJOINING ARE 23 ACRES OF WOODLAND.—Detailed particulars of: Messrs. WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, Mayfair, London, W.1., who will make the necessary appointment to view on application.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

SOUTH AYRSHIRE

Sea 3 Miles. County Town 7 Miles.

THE MANSION HOUSE stands in the centre of the Estate

about 200 feet above sea level, facing South-East, and is approached by a drive with a lodge at entrance. The Residence contains entrance hall, 4 public rooms, school and business room, 11 principal bed and 3 dressing rooms, 5 bathrooms, 5 bedrooms for servants; public room and bathroom.

Made electric light. Private water supply. Drainage recently installed and in good order.



Garage for 6 Cars. Dwelling House to accommodate two separate tenants, with separate bathrooms.

Lawns, hard tennis court. Walled kitchen garden. Market garden land, plantations.

2 Sound Dairy Farms and 3 Cottages let on Lease.

NEARLY 400 ACRES
FOR SALE

Sole Agents: Messrs.
KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY,
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NORTH WALES

Adjoining the shores of the Menai Straits.

Occupies a secluded position close to station. Residence built of brick with slate roof, commanding attractive views. 3 reception rooms, 9 bedrooms, bathroom. Complete electric light, gas and water. Telephone. Main drainage. The garden includes kitchen garden and wood running down to the shore. In all about

1½ ACRES

FREEHOLD FOR SALE

Golf Course 1 mile

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (38,034)

SEVENOAKS

Tubbs Hill Station about 2 miles. Bus route 8 minutes' walk. In a secluded and rural position and on high ground with good views.

A DELIGHTFUL OLD TUDOR FARMHOUSE, dating from about 1441, restored in complete character.

3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, cloakroom, separate servants' quarters of bedroom, sitting room and bathroom.

Co.'s electricity. Electric central heating. Modern drainage.

3 cottages available (let). Stabling, garage and farm buildings.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 18 OR 36 ACRES

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (38,476)

ONE AND THREE-QUARTER HOURS FROM PADDINGTON

1½ miles from Station.

A COMPACT DAIRY AND MIXED FARM OF NEARLY 250 ACRES

Superior stone and brick House. 2 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, bathroom.

Range of farm buildings, including accommodation for nearly 100 cows, 4 Dutch barns, 5 cottages.



About 150 Acres are grass and remainder arable.

FOR SALE

VACANT POSSESSION IN
OCTOBER

Agents: Messrs.
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"SHEEPCOTE"

WOOBURN GREEN, Near BEACONSFIELD, BUCKS

SALE OF FURNITURE AND EFFECTS,
MONDAY, JULY 19, 1943

Mahogany, Oak and Inlaid Bedroom Suites; Walnut and other Bedsteads; Wardrobes; Dressing Chests; Curtains and Hangings in Silk, Damask and Tapestry; Turkey, Axminster and Brussels Carpets; Persian, Skin and other Rugs.

Chesterfields, Sofas and Ottomans; Lounge and other Chairs; Writing, Card and Display Tables; a 6-ft. Mahogany Sideboard; Dining Table and Buffet; 3 Safes, by Chubb; Timepieces; Electric Fans; Standard and Reading Lamps; a quantity of Decorative Porcelain; Georgian and other Silver and Plate; Oil Paintings and Water-Colour Drawings, Prints and Engravings.

Catalogues (price 6d. each) of the Auctioneers: Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, W.1, and at Reading.

POSSESSION OF HOUSE AND GROUNDS AFTER THE WAR HANTS AND SUSSEX BORDERS

In delightful country close to the South Downs.

FOR SALE

THE ABOVE REPLICA OF
A QUEEN ANNE COUNTRY
HOUSE.

4 reception, 13 bedrooms,
5 bathrooms.
Garage. 4 cottages.

150 ACRES

ALL AT PRESENT LET.

Particulars of: Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, W.1.



44, ST. JAMES'S
PLACE, S.W.1

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK

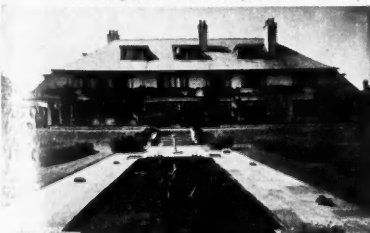
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By order of Executors.

SURREY HILLS

A CITY GENTLEMAN'S IDEAL COUNTRY HOME
Only 1 mile to station, with bus service, and close to golf course.



EVERYTHING IS IN
FIRST-CLASS ORDER.
EARLY VACANT
POSSESSION.

3 sitting rooms, 11 bed and
dressing rooms (10 with lavatory
basins), 4 bathrooms.
Main electricity. Gas. Coy.'s
water. Central heating.
Independent hot water.
DOUBLE GARAGE.
ABOUT

3½ ACRES
OF GARDENS AND
GROUNDS.

The agents have inspected this most attractive and beautifully fitted Residence and thoroughly recommend it. A very moderate price will be accepted for quick sale.
JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, London, S.W.1. (L.R.20,248)

HEREFORDSHIRE

THIS ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY RESIDENCE

500 ft. above sea level. Southern aspect. Panoramic views. Near station and convenient for small market town.

Accommodation: Hall and
3 sitting rooms, 10/11 bed-
rooms, 2 bathrooms, servants'
hall. Electric light. Central
heating. Independent hot
water. Telephone. Stabling
and garage. 2 cottages.
Charming gardens with stream.
Beautiful parklands, woods and
paddocks, a total of about

45 ACRES



Everything in splendid order. Moderate price. Vacant possession at an early date can be arranged for, including cottages and land.
Inspected and thoroughly recommended by Owner's only Agents: JAMES STYLES AND WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, London, S.W.1. (L.R.20,459)



HAMPTON & SONS

6, ARLINGTON STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1
Regent 8222 (15 lines) Telegrams: "Belanlet, Piccy, London."



RADLETT, HERTS.

1 mile from station. High up with extensive views and rural surroundings.

ARCHITECT-BUILT MODERN RESIDENCE WITH ALL THE LATEST FITTINGS.



Square entrance hall, loggia, drawing room, study, dining room, 5 bedrooms (with wash-basins), bathroom. Vita glass verandah. Main services. Central heating. Large garage.

MOST ATTRACTIVE GARDEN, LAID OUT AT GREAT COST AND INEXPENSIVE TO MAINTAIN, ABOUT

1 1/4 ACRES

PRICE FREEHOLD £5,500

Strongly recommended by:

HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (Tel: REG. 8222.) (R.1460)

SURREY

Beautiful Ashted district about 30 minutes by train from City and West End. 1 mile from railway station and close to bus route.

TO BE SOLD. CHARMING MODERN RESIDENCE



500 FT. UP WITH SOUTH ASPECT

3 reception rooms, 8 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, maids' sitting room, Partial central heating.

Main services and drainage 2 garages.

DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS OF ABOUT

3 ACRES

PRICE £5,250 FREEHOLD

Particulars from:

HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (Tel: REG. 8222.) (S.31,580)

BRANCH OFFICES: WIMBLEDON COMMON, S.W.19. (WIM. 0081.)

CORNWALL

In the favourite fishing village of Mousehole.

FOR SALE

THIS GRANITE-BUILT CORNISH HOUSE

APPEALING TO ARTISTS AND OTHERS.

Studio (22 ft. by 19 ft. in the widest part), 2 reception rooms, 4-5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Companies' electric light and water.

1/4 ACRE OF GARDEN

PRICE FREEHOLD £3,200



Particulars from:

HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (Tel: REG. 8222.)

PRELIMINARY AUCTION ANNOUNCEMENT.

HAMPSHIRE

Favourite sporting district. 3 miles from the old market town and main line station.

OVERBURY COURT, ALTON

WELL-ESTABLISHED COUNTRY HOUSE IN A RURAL SITUATION

4 reception rooms, 8 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, servants' hall. Companies' electricity, power and water. Modern drainage.

2 cottages. Garage. Stabling.

MATURED GROUNDS INCLUDING TENNIS AND OTHER LAWNS, WELL-STOCKED KITCHEN GARDEN, ALSO 65 ACRES OF GRASSLAND LET ON AN ANNUAL MICHAELMAS TENANCY AT £45 PER ANNUM.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION IN 3 LOTS IN AUGUST

Solicitors: Messrs. DOWNIE & GADBAN, Alton. Auctioneers: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (Tel: REG. 8222.)

BISHOP'S STORTFORD (243.)

CLASSIFIED PROPERTIES

(1/6 per line. Min. 3 lines.)

AUCTIONS

DEVON

"LOXBROOK," BROADCLYST
Near the London Road, 5 miles from Exeter. Late GEORGIAN-STYLE HOUSE. 7 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms and usual offices. Stone and slated range of farm buildings ("Accredited" cow-house) and 54 Acres of some of the richest land in the West Country, for Sale with Immediate Possession. AUCTION at ROUGHMONT HOTEL, EXETER, at 3 p.m. on FRIDAY, JULY 30. Printed particulars from the Auctioneers:

HEWITT & CO.,
19, BARNFIELD ROAD, EXETER.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

SELSLEY AND WOODCHESTER.
VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE ON THE FRINGE OF THE COTSWOLDS. DAVIS, CHAMPION & PAYNE are instructed by Lieut.-Comdr. J. C. Hayes, R.N.V.R., to SELL by AUCTION at the CHURCH INSTITUTE, STROUD, on FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1943, punctually at 3.30 p.m. the very attractive Residential Property known as BOUNDARY COURT, occupying a choice position on the fringe of Selsley Common, together with excellent farm buildings, 2 cottages, productive pasture and arable land, and excellent woodland, extending in all to about 132 Acres. Vacant Possession on completion of the purchase. Further particulars may be obtained from the Auctioneers, 16, Kendrick Street, Stroud, or from Messrs. J. LAPAGE NORRIS & SONS, Solicitors, London Road, Stroud.

By direction of Col. F. G. D. Colman, M.F.H.

MELTON MOWBRAY LEICESTERSHIRE

The valuable small Freehold HUNTING ESTABLISHMENT known as the "BURGH LODGE" ESTATE, Sandy Lane, Melton Mowbray, comprising small modern Detached Residence "Burgh Lodge," two detached villas, modern yard of Hunter Stabling, grass paddock of 5 1/2 acres, double garage, which will be offered for SALE BY AUCTION by SHOULDER & SON on TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1943, at the AUCTION ASSEMBLY ROOMS 1 and 3, NORMAN STREET, MELTON MOWBRAY, at 3 p.m. (in one lot and if not sold in six lots). Sale particulars with photograph and plan of the Auctioneers, Melton Mowbray, or of ASHURST, MORRIS, CRISP & CO., 17, Throgmorton Avenue, London, E.C.2.

FOR SALE

COTSWOLDS. 4 miles from Stroud. 10 miles from Cirencester. For Sale with early possession, delightful stone-built modern Residence on high ground. Hall, 4 reception, 7 bedrooms, kitchen and offices. All services. Attractive grounds and garage. Price Freehold £4,000. Apply—DAVIS, CHAMPION & PAYNE, Estate Agents, Stroud, Glos.

DEVONSHIRE. Good House and Buildings. 60 Acres of productive land. 40 Acres of woods. Long stretch of trout fishing and 200 Acres of shooting. £4,500, or near offer.—Box 451.

EAST ANGLIA.—675 acre estate, excellent house, buildings and cottages, for sale. Strongly recommended.—GLADDING SON AND WING, 8-11 Pavilion Buildings, Brighton.

FRESHFIELD. Modern RESIDENCE overlooking Formby Golf Links between Southport and Liverpool. Vacant possession.—Box 457.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE. Minchinhampton Common. For Sale a charming detached Cotswold Residence. Containing: 4 reception rooms, 9 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen and offices. Garage and stabling. Delightful grounds and pasture land, in all about 15 Acres. Price £5,800. Vacant Possession. Apply—DAVIS, CHAMPION & PAYNE, Estate Agents, Stroud, Glos.

NEW FOREST. Attractive Thatched Cottage. Modern conveniences. 4 bed, 2 reception, bathroom. Double garage. Stables. 5 Acres. £3,000 Freehold. No agents.—Box 464.

PAIGNTON. Attractive House to be Sold. 2 reception, 5 bedrooms. Good garden. All conveniences. Freehold. Select neighbourhood. £1,550.—PEARSON, 18, St. Andrew's Road.

PERTSHIRE. For Sale with occupation, suitable small Fishing Hotel, the new laid grass Farm of Auchengownie, Glenfarg (Forquandenny Parish), extending to 275 Acres: 100 Acres good hill grazing, the remainder in crop and pasture (good lettings). Well-built stone House (7-8 rooms, conservatory, kitchen, etc.). Cottage, adequate stabling, sheep dipper, good roads and fences. Excellent shoot and fishing. Assessed rental £135. Burdens £11 6s. 4d. Grieve can take charge. Appointment to view.—FERGUSON, Auchengownie, Glenfarg.

SURREY. 24 acres, only 26 miles from London in beautiful unspoilt country, on top of a gentle slope with lovely views, 750 foot frontage to good road. £950 freehold.—WELCH, Charlwood Park, Horley, Surrey.

WANTED

AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS IN ANY DISTRICT. £15,000 to £100,000 available for the purpose of freehold estates or blocks of Agricultural Holdings.—Details in confidence to Mr. "K." c/o HARDING & SONS, Land and Estate Agents, Frome, Somerset. (Usual commission required.)

ANYWHERE within 1 1/2 hours of London. Wanted at once small Country House (not a villa). 4-6 bedrooms, 2/3 reception, modern conveniences. Nice gardens and paddock, if possible. Not overlooked or built up. Possession soon as possible. Up to £5,000. Please send full details to—I. SCOTT, The Manse, Bletchingly, Surrey.

CENTRAL (SOUTH, WEST, not coasts, or near London). Lover antique architecture WANTS PURCHASE small PERIOD HOUSE in residential village, on bus route, good town. Companies' gas, electricity, water, in or available. Unspoilt wooded district.—TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley St., W.1.

20-25 MILES FROM LONDON. Wanted to Rent forthwith by a State-supported organisation. Considerable Country House. Must be in an area easily accessible for clerical staff, preferably close to Southern Railway electric service. Minimum accommodation: 5 large rooms for offices on the ground floor, cottage for resident caretaker desirable, commodious outbuildings for constructional and experimental workshops essential, while the smaller the grounds the better. Write with full particulars to—Box 6, Smith's Bookshop, Taunton.

TO LET

SOUTH COUNTY WICKLOW. To let, House (electric light) and 178 acres. Situated 2 miles from railway. Free trout fishing and salmon fishing procurable. In one hunting district and two hunts adjoining.—Box 2338, EASONS ADVERTISING SERVICE, Dublin.

SUFFOLK. Furnished House. Beccles. 3 reception, 4 bedrooms, etc. Good garden. River frontage. £5 weekly.—DURRANT & SONS, Beccles.

THAMES VALLEY (near Henley). Well-appointed modern Residence, recently the subject of considerable expenditure. Long direct river frontage, 1 mile from station. 9 bedrooms (fitted wash-basins), 4 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms, parquet floors. "Aga" cooker. Central heating. Co.'s services. 2 cottages. 2 garages. Greenhouse, etc. 2 1/2 Acres. Sunley's hard tennis court. Rent £500 per annum. Fitted carpets, curtains and fittings to be taken over at valuation. Furniture would be sold if required. For appointment to view apply—CLAUDE AUSTIN, F.V.I., Estate Agent, Henley-on-Thames (Tel.: Henley 686).

ESTATE AGENTS

BERKSHIRE, including Sunningdale, Ascot, Windsor districts.—Mrs. N. C. TUPSELL, F.V.A., Auctioneer, Valuer, Surveyor, etc., Sunninghill, Berks. Tel.: Ascot 618-619.

BERKS AND BORDERS OF ADJOINING COUNTIES, especially concerned with the Sale of Country Houses and Estates.—Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station Road, Reading, Tel. 441.

BERKSHIRE. MARTIN & POLE READING, CAVERSHAM and WOKINGHAM.

BERKS, BUCKS AND OXON.—GIDDYS, Maidenhead (Tel. 54), Windsor (Tel. 73), Slough (Tel. 20048), Sunningdale (Ascot 73).

DEVON and S. AND W. COUNTIES.—The only complete Illustrated Register (Price 2/6). Selected lists free.—RIPPS, BOSWELL & Co., F.A.I., Exeter. (Est. 1884)

DEVON and WEST DORSET. Owners of small and medium-sized Country Properties, wishful to sell, are particularly invited to communicate with Messrs. SANDERS, Old Fore Street, Sidmouth, who have constant enquiries and a long waiting list of applicants. No sale—No fees.

HAMPSHIRE and SOUTHERN COUNTIES.—22, Westwood Road, Southampton.—WALLER & KING, F.A.I. Business established over 100 years.

LEICESTERSHIRE and NORTHANTS.—HOLLOWAY, PRICE & Co. (R. G. GREEN, F.S.I., F.A.I.), Auctioneers and Estate Agents, Market Harborough. (Est. 1809.)

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SHROPSHIRE. MIDLANDS (W.) generally and WALES. Apply leading property Specialists—CHAMBERLAIN & BROTHERS, HARRISON, Shrewsbury (Tel. 2061, 2062).

SUFFOLK and EASTERN COUNTIES. WOODCOCK & SON, Estate Agents, Surveyors, Valuers and Auctioneers. SPECIALISTS IN COUNTRY PROPERTIES. Tel.: Ipswich 4334.

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OSBORN & MERCER

MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTES

28b, ALBEMARLE ST.,
PICCADILLY, W.1

WILTSHIRE

In a delightful old unspoilt village about 3 to 4 miles from Chippenham.

AN ATTRACTIVE OLD STONE-BUILT HOUSE

in splendid order, having 3 reception, 7 bedrooms (3 with basins, h. & c.), 2 bathrooms, well-arranged domestic offices.

Main electricity and water. Central heating. Stabling for 5. Garage for 3

Charming old garden with paved walks, lily pool, fine old yew trees, orchard, etc., in all **ABOUT 3 ACRES**

FOR SALE WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (M.2369)

HENLEY-ON-THAMES

IN A BEAUTIFUL POSITION COMMANDING PANORAMIC VIEWS OVER ONE OF THE PRESTIGIOUS REACHES OF THE THAMES.

AN UP-TO-DATE HOUSE

with large reception rooms, 8 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms.

Main electricity and water. Garage.

Terrace gardens and lawn sloping down to river with landing stage.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Full details from: OSBORN & MERCER. (M.2362)

SOMERSET

Amidst lovely surroundings on the Southern slopes of the Mendip Hills.

A BEAUTIFUL STONE-BUILT JACOBAN REPLICA

Erected about 50 years ago regardless of expense and to the designs of a well-known architect.



4 reception, billiards room, 11 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Main electricity and gas. Central heating. 5 Cottages. Stabling. Garage.

Charming well-timbered gardens sloping to a river. 2 lakes (one stocked with trout). Hard and grass tennis courts. Cricket ground, with pavilion. Meadowland. In all

ABOUT 17 ACRES
FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Full details from: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,371)

SURREY

Commanding beautiful and extensive views over the countryside to the Surrey Hills. Within easy reach of the station with a splendid service of electric trains to Town in about 35 minutes.

To be Sold

A CHARMING WELL-BUILT MODERN HOUSE

with lounge hall, 3 reception, 9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

Main services. Central heating. Garage and useful outbuildings.

The Gardens are delightfully laid out with gravel terrace, tennis lawn, rose pergolas, etc., well-stocked kitchen garden.

In all

ABOUT 1 1/4 ACRES

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,350)

BERKS AND OXON BORDERS

Splendid situation about a mile from the village and within 1/2 mile of the River Thames.

A DELIGHTFUL SMALL QUEEN ANNE FARMHOUSE

with lounge hall, 2 reception rooms, 5 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms.

Company's electricity. Stabling. Garage. Pretty walled garden, excellent kitchen garden, etc., in all

ABOUT 1 ACRE
FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Further particulars from: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (M.2367)

MOUNT ST.,
LONDON, W.1.

CURTIS & HENSON

Grosvenor 3131 (3 lines).
Established 1875.

HERTFORDSHIRE

Near to Station. 40 minutes to London.



A MODERN RESIDENCE built of excellent materials. Lounge hall, 2 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. CENTRAL HEATING. COMPANY'S WATER SUPPLY. GARAGE AND OUTBUILDINGS. Beautiful grounds, tennis court, sunk lawn, rock and vegetable gardens. Nearly 2 ACRES. Golf near by.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1. (16,151)

SUSSEX

In Ashdown Forest. 35 miles to London.

A MODERNISED HOUSE. On a Southern slope in woodland surroundings, with extensive views. 4 reception rooms, 10 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Companies' water and electricity. Central heating. Garage. 2 cottages. Wood. Rock and water gardens.

12 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE

1 mile from Llanbrynmair.

A MODERNISED STONE-BUILT FARMHOUSE. 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Electric light, heating and cooking. Garage and extensive dairy farm buildings.

540 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

INCLUDING SALMON FISHING RIGHTS.

Agents: CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1.

SURREY

Near Sutton and Cheam Stations. Half an hour by train to London.



EXCELLENTLY DESIGNED IN THE TUDOR STYLE. 3 reception, 9 bed and dressing rooms (6 with h. & c.), 2 bathrooms, 2 staircases. Co.'s electricity, gas and water. Central heating. Garage. Tennis court. Orchard and kitchen garden. FOR SALE FREEHOLD Agents: CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1. (16,308)

3. MOUNT ST.
LONDON, W.1.

RALPH PAY & TAYLOR

Grosvenor
1032-33

BETWEEN WINCHESTER & BASINGSTOKE

High and quiet position adjacent to old-world village.

ADJOINING PRETTY WILTSHIRE VILLAGE

4 miles main line station. On bus route.



UNUSUALLY CHARMING SMALL GEORGIAN HOUSE (entirely upon 2 floors). TO BE LET UNFURNISHED. 3 reception, 8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Electricity. Central heating. Plentiful water. Garage and gardener's cottage. PLEASURE GROUNDS A FEATURE, well secluded and protected by 15 ACRES of PARK-LIKE PASTURE.

Highly recommended by: RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above.



A SINGULARLY CHARMING SMALL PERIOD HOUSE. Sympathetically restored and modernised. 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Main electricity. Company's water. Main drainage. Central heating. First-class outbuildings, including 8 loose boxes. Garage. Quaint old stone-built cottage. Large barn. DELIGHTFUL INEXPENSIVE GARDENS, HARD TENNIS COURT, KITCHEN GARDEN. ABOUT 2 1/2 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD £5,750. POSSESSION SEPTEMBER NEXT.

Sole Agents: RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above.

TOTTENHAM COURT RD., W.1
(Euston 7000)

MAPLE & Co., Ltd.

5, GRAFTON ST., MAYFAIR, W.1.
(Regent 4685)

CENT, CHISLEHURST

Enjoying a pleasant and most convenient situation.

TO BE SOLD

EXCELLENT HOUSE, with well-proportioned rooms, containing: Fine hall, drawing room, dining room, study, 7 bedrooms, bathroom, maids' room, etc. Large garage, etc.

MODERATE PRICE

Recommended by the Agents: MAPLE & Co., as above.

STANMORE
MIDDLESEX

FOR SALE

THIS ATTRACTIVE HOUSE with oak-panelled hall, 3 reception, 4 double bedrooms, modern bathroom. Double garage.

GROUNDS OF 1/2 ACRE.

MAPLE & Co., Agents as above.

VALUATIONS

FURNITURE and EFFECTS
valued for Insurance, Probate, etc.

FURNITURE SALES

Conducted in Town and Country

APPLY—MAPLE & Co., 5, GRAFTON STREET, OLD BOND STREET, W.1.

Grosvenor 1553
(4 lines)

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

(ESTABLISHED 1778)

25, MOUNT ST., GROSVENOR SQ., W. 1

Hobart Place, Eaton Sq.,
66, Victoria Street,
Westminster, S.W. 1.

VIEWS ACROSS SEVERN VALLEY

370 ft. above sea. Station 1½ miles.



DELIGHTFUL STONE RESIDENCE. 4 reception, 12 bedrooms, bathroom, good offices. Private electric light. Excellent water. Garage. Stabling, etc. Well-timbered gardens with hard tennis court.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD (WITH POSSESSION IN THE AUTUMN).

All particulars of: GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1. (7053)

HAMPSHIRE

Between Midhurst and Petersfield. Adjoining and with access to a Golf Course.



THIS CHARMING RESIDENTIAL ESTATE, bounded on three sides by beautiful Commons and comprising Residence with lounge hall, billiards room, 12 bedrooms, fitted basins, tiled bathroom. Central heating. Main services. Garage. Tennis court. Plenty of fruit and vegetable garden. Natural woodland. **3 ACRES. £5,500.** Further 6 Acres available.—F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W. 1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

F. L. MERCER & CO.

SPECIALISTS IN THE DISPOSAL OF COUNTRY ESTATES AND HOUSES

SACKVILLE HOUSE, 40, PICCADILLY, W. 1.

REGENT 2481

CHILTERN HILLS (Herts & Bucks Borders)

Glorious position facing famous Golf Links. Within easy reach of Berkhamsted.

ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE PROPERTIES IN THE HOME COUNTIES

A BEAUTIFUL SMALL ESTATE OF 10 ACRES



Comprising a small TUDOR MANOR HOUSE TYPE RESIDENCE. Galleried lounge hall, sitting room with glass doors to loggia, dining room, 5 principal bedrooms, 2 maids' rooms, 3 bathrooms. "Aga" cooker. Central heating. Main water and electric light. Superior cottage, with 5 rooms and bathroom. Stabling. 2 garages. Exquisite gardens, prolific orchard and kitchen garden. Private 9-hole golf course.

FOR SALE WITH POSSESSION PRICE FREEHOLD £12,000
Full particulars of the Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W. 1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

HAYWARDS HEATH, SUSSEX

MODERN HOME OF CHARACTER. 1¼ miles station. 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, fitted basins, tiled bathroom. Central heating. Main services. Garage. Tennis court. Plenty of fruit and vegetable garden. Natural woodland. **3 ACRES. £5,500.** Further 6 Acres available.—F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W. 1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

BETWEEN BROCKENHURST AND RINGWOOD

Easy reach Bournemouth.

A COUNTRY HOUSE OF DISTINCTION. 4 reception, 10 bedrooms (fitted basins), 3 bathrooms. Central heating. Main services. Garage. Stabling. Entrance lodge. Beautiful gardens and parklike pasture. **£6,000 WITH 26 ACRES.**—F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W. 1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

BETWEEN YEovil AND WELLS, SOMERSET

450 ft. up. Views stretching to Bristol Channel.

COTSWOLD STONE HOUSE modernised. 3 reception, 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Central heating. Electricity. Garage. Stabling, etc. 2 cottages. Exquisite gardens, 2 tennis courts, soft fruit and vegetable gardens, paddocks. **25 ACRES.** Let for duration £325 p.a. **FREEHOLD £9,000.**—F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W. 1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

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A beauty spot near Ashdown Forest.

A HOME OF DISTINCTION AND CHARM. 3 reception, 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Central heating. Main services. Garage. Stabling. Exquisite gardens and parkland. **18 ACRES. £6,000.**—F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W. 1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

THAKE & PAGINTON

28, BARTHOLOMEW ST., NEWBURY Tel.: 582 (2 lines)

NORTH HANTS, NEAR NEWBURY

Hall, 3 reception rooms, 11 bedrooms (basins, h. & c.), 3 bathrooms, complete offices.

GARAGE. STABLING.
EXCELLENT COTTAGE.

KITCHEN GARDEN, LAWNS, FINE OLD TREES, PASTURE LAND, IN ALL ABOUT

8 ACRES



AN EXCEPTIONALLY NICE PROPERTY WITH PANORAMIC VIEWS

Central heating. Water laid on.
Electric light. Telephone.

VACANT POSSESSION ON OR BEFORE
SEPTEMBER 29, 1943.

THAKE & PAGINTON, Newbury. (Folio 1712)

NORTH WILTS

SUPERIOR RESIDENCE

With lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, bathroom, offices.

GARAGE. STABLING.
FARM BUILDINGS.

2 COTTAGES AND LODGE.

WATER LAID ON.



**30 ACRES OAK WOODLAND,
37 ACRES ARABLE, 160 ACRES
PASTURE**

EASY REACH 4 MARKET TOWNS.

THAKE & PAGINTON, Newbury. (Folio 2565)

WILTS

MODERATE-SIZED COUNTRY RESIDENCE

6 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms, offices.

GARAGE. STABLING.

MAIN WATER. ELECTRICITY AVAILABLE.
EXCELLENT GROUNDS.

ABOUT 1¾ ACRES £3,000

THAKE & PAGINTON, Newbury. (Folio 7398)

NORTH HANTS

JUST IN THE MARKET

A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE

With fine views. Basins in all bedrooms. Central heating throughout.

3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

GARAGE AND BUILDINGS.
PRETTY GROUNDS.

2 ACRES

Telephone. Main electricity.

£5,500 (open to near Offer)

THAKE & PAGINTON, Newbury.

(Folio 9018)

WILTS

AN UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE

4 reception rooms, 9 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

STABLING. GARAGE. FARM BUILDINGS.

7 COTTAGES.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.
TELEPHONE.

65 OR 280 ACRES

(Including 110 Acres Woodland.)

£10,000 WITH 65 ACRES

£13,000 WITH 280 ACRES

THAKE & PAGINTON, Newbury.

(Folio 1928)

Telegrams:
"Wood, Agents, Wesdo,
London."

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

23, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

Mayfair 6341
(10 lines)

WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

SUITABLE FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCE OR SCHOLASTIC PURPOSES

HERTFORDSHIRE

18 miles from London.



ATTRACTIVE HOUSE OF GEORGIAN CHARACTER

14 bedrooms (basins h. and c. in principal rooms), 3 bathrooms, lounge and 5 reception rooms. Central heating. Gas, electric light and water.

¼ mile from station.

LODGE AND 4 COTTAGES. STABLING AND GARAGES. SECONDARY HOUSE (LET) AND BEAUTIFUL BARN. WALLED KITCHEN GARDEN. CRICKET GROUND FISHING ¼ MILE BOTH BANKS.

ABOUT 32 ACRES

FOR SALE AT A REASONABLE PRICE

Further particulars from the Agents: JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (Tel.: Mayfair 6341.) (41,281)

BEST IN THE MARKET

SUSSEX

4 miles from Haywards Heath.

PICTURESQUE OLD SUSSEX FARMHOUSE

OF LONG LOW TYPE WITH OAK TIMBERS AND OPEN FIREPLACES.

3 sitting rooms and garden room, 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

Main electricity and water. Central heating. Basins in bedrooms.

GREENHOUSE, GARAGE AND OTHER USEFUL BUILDINGS.

TO BE SOLD WITH ABOUT 27 ACRES

PRICE £6,000 FREEHOLD

Strongly recommended by: JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, W.1. (32,725)



TO BE SOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION

HERTS

Within 12 miles of Hyde Park Corner, yet in beautiful open country on the fringe of two large commons and well-known woods. Bus route within 50 yards and 1 mile from Tube terminus.

THIS UNIQUE SPECIMEN OF QUEEN ANNE ARCHITECTURE

WITH LOVELY OAK BEAMS AND PERIOD PANELLING.

6 bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms. Central heating.

ALL MAIN SERVICES. 4-ROOMED COTTAGE (LET).

CHARMING SECLUDED GARDEN. STABLING AND GARAGE.

PRICE 4,000 GUINEAS

Inspected and strongly recommended by: JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (41,732)

FOR SALE IN THE TWEED VALLEY

A RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING GENTLEMAN'S FARM OF ABOUT 2,000 ACRES, WITH ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE

3 reception, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Main electric light.

GOOD STEADING SUITABLE FOR CONVERSION TO DAIRYING. 5 COTTAGES.

ABOUT 240 ACRES OF ARABLE.

Well ring fenced and carrying black-faced sheep stock.

GROUSE AND MIXED SHOOTING. TROUT FISHING.

FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION TO BOTH HOUSE AND FARM.

ASSESSED RENT £394

PRICE £7,500

Particulars from the Sole Agents: JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, W.1. (82,361)

WANTED TO PURCHASE

IN

HANTS, WILTS, OXON OR SUSSEX (not Kent)

AN UP-TO-DATE HOUSE WITH ABOUT 10 BED-ROOMS TOGETHER WITH A NICE HOME FARM.

PRICE UP TO ABOUT £12,000

Please send particulars to: JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, W.1.

SMALL AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT

FOR SALE WITHIN 20 MILES OF ABERDEEN

GOOD AGRICULTURAL ESTATE OF ABOUT 860 ACRES, OF WHICH 587 ACRES ARE ARABLE

8 FARMS, 2 CROFTS AND COTTAGES.

GROSS RENTAL £641 10s. 0d. (Burdens £50 4s. 11d.)

Leases bind tenants to maintain farm buildings, drainage and fencing in good order during period of tenancy.

A PRICE OF £10 AN ACRE WOULD BE ACCEPTED FOR AN IMMEDIATE SALE

Apply: JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, W.1. (81,634)

23, MOUNT ST.,
GROSVENOR SQ., LONDON, W.1

WILSON & CO.

Grosvenor
1441

WANTED TO PURCHASE

A REALLY GOOD HOUSE OF CHARACTER. Must be up to date and have main services. 8/10 bedrooms, 3/4 bathrooms, etc. Nice matured gardens and about **30-100 ACRES.** WEST SUSSEX preferred or rural SURREY, BERKS, BUCKS. **£20,000 is Available.** Details and photos to Capt. B., c/o WILSON AND Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

WITH OCCUPATION AFTER THE WAR. A Client of Messrs. WILSON AND Co., is anxious to buy now **GEORGIAN or QUEEN ANNE HOUSE** (good modern replica considered). BERKS, OXON or adjoining counties, possibly WEST SUSSEX. 12 bedrooms, at least 4 bathrooms. Land up to **200 ACRES.** Replies in confidence to—G. H. N., WILSON & Co., 23, Mount St., W.1.

MOST BEAUTIFUL PART OF SURREY

Convenient for favourite town with express trains to London.

BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED HOUSE OF EXCEPTIONAL CHARM

Enjoying perfect seclusion within lovely old gardens, surrounded by FINELY TIMBERED PARK WITH TROUT LAKES. 13 bedrooms, 6 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Every modern convenience.

FOR SALE WITH 260 ACRES

(HOUSE WOULD BE SOLD WITH LESS LAND.)

Sole Agents: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

PERFECTLY APPOINTED MODERN HOUSE

Occupying a really magnificent position.

IN A BEAUTIFUL PART OF SUSSEX

with panoramic views extending for 25 miles.

BEAUTIFULLY EQUIPPED THROUGHOUT AND IN PERFECT CONDITION WITH EVERY MODERN COMFORT.

9 bedrooms, 3 dressing rooms, 4 luxurious bathrooms, etc. Garages. Chauffeur's house. Guest cottage and 2 other cottages. IN A LOVELY WOODLAND SETTING, with gardens of singular charm. Fine specimen trees and flowering shrubs, walled kitchen garden, etc. **FOR SALE WITH 21 ACRES.** With immediate possession.

Joint Sole Agents: R. T. INNES, Estate Offices, Crowborough (Tel. 46); WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1



B. S. ALLEN
ANDOVER

Tel.: 2126

HAMPSHIRE

Enjoying a magnificent well protected site and yet within walking distance of shops, railway and bus services. Waterloo 1 hour 30 minutes.

BERE HILL HOUSE, ANDOVER

7 bedrooms, 3 reception, good offices.

GARDENER'S COTTAGE. AMPLE OUT-BUILDINGS.

3 1/4 ACRES

Matured and easily maintained grounds. MAIN WATER AND ELECTRICITY.

VACANT POSSESSION.



For SALE by AUCTION on JULY 29, 1943 (unless sold privately in the meantime).

Particulars from: B. S. ALLEN, F.S.I., Auctioneer, Andover (Tel. 2126).

TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley St., W.1

Grosvenor 2861. Telegrams: "Cornishmen, London."

£10,000 INCLUDING FURNITURE

14 ACRES

ABOUT 1 HOUR WATERLOO. 1 Mile village, high ground, Southerly aspect, delightful views. Architect-built Residence. 3 reception 2 bathroom, 11 bedrooms (principal fitted h. & c.), oak floors. Co.'s water and electricity. Telephone. Stabling. Garage. COTTAGE. Charming grounds, rhododendrons, azaleas, tennis court. Kitchen garden, pasture and woodland. **AN EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE OPPORTUNITY.** Inspected and recommended by—TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (21,999)

SOMERSET-DORSET Borders. GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, modernised and in excellent condition. Main electricity and water. Central heating. Telephone. "Aga" cooker. 3/4 reception, 4 bathrooms, 9/13 bedrooms. Garage. Hunter stabling. Man's rooms. Charming grounds, kitchen garden and parklike pasture. **30 ACRES.** Strongly recommended by—TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (21,034)

IN THE CHILTERN HILLS TOWN OF PRINCES RISBOROUGH, BUCKS.

London 26 miles (main line).

THE GENUINE TUDOR COTTAGE, "MONKS STAITHS," thoroughly reconditioned and with modern conveniences. 2-3 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms, sun parlour, pantry and kitchen. Garage with room over. Pleasant garden 1/4 acre. Secluded position yet near the town and within 10 minutes of station. To be Sold by Auction by Messrs. R. E. GOSSLING & REDWAY at PRINCES RISBOROUGH on **SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1943, at 2.30 p.m.** (unless previously sold). Solicitors: Messrs. WARRENS, 5, Bedford Square, W.C.1. Auctioneers' Offices: Princes Risborough, Bucks, and Chinnor, Oxon.

FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO.

(Established 1799)

AUCTIONEERS. CHARTERED SURVEYORS. LAND AGENTS.

29, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

Telegrams:
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9344

SURREY

Adjacent to favourite old-world village, 400 ft. above sea level, and under 30 miles from London.

A COMPACT RESIDENTIAL ESTATE

including

THE WELL-APPOINTED HOUSE

7 principal bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, 5 reception rooms.

CENTRAL HEATING. ELECTRIC LIGHT. MAIN WATER. GARAGE AND CHAUFFEUR'S FLAT. 4 COTTAGES. GOOD SET OF FARM BUILDINGS

In all about

95 ACRES

VACANT POSSESSION OF THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS.

Further particulars from the Owner's Agents: **FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO., 29, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.**

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

WEST SUSSEX

4 miles North of Midhurst.

VALUABLE MIXED FARM

COMPACT BUILDINGS. 3 COTTAGES.

182 ACRES

FORMING A SOUND AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT.

TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD £4,700

Particulars from Owner's Agents:

FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO., 29, Fleet Street, E.C.4. (Folio 13,685)

184, BROMPTON ROAD,
LONDON, S.W.3

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY

Kensington
0152-3

UNIQUE IN TO-DAY'S MARKET.

Pleasure - Profit - Sporting

1 1/2 miles Trout fishing. SHOOTING OVER 174 ACRES, and UP TO 1,500 ACRES IF WANTED. Pheasant, woodcock and wild duck. Beautiful situation.



DEVON. Charming Stone-built Residence 6 bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception. Electric light. Gravitation water. Pretty gardens. Hard court. Stabling. Excellent farm buildings. Cowhouse tying 17. **80 ACRES,** including 10 Acres woods.

FREEHOLD £4,350

Or with 20 Acres **£3,300** Immediate Inspection Advised. The Furniture may be bought if desired.

12 MILES S.W. OF EXETER

Magnificent position 700 ft. up. Glorious views.

THIS REALLY PERFECT LITTLE PLACE—A SUN TRAP

Granite built and in perfect order. Exceptionally well equipped. Lounge hall, 3 reception, 5 bedrooms (fitted basins), bathroom. All-electric kitchen, etc. Co.'s electricity. Main drainage. Garage, etc. Lovely gardens, hard court, bathing pool, completely stocked kitchen garden, soft fruits, asparagus, etc. Orchard and paddock.

3 ACRES

FREEHOLD £3,750

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.



ESTATE

Kensington 1490

Telegrams:

"Estate, Harrods, London."

HARRODS

KNIGHTSBRIDGE HOUSE

62/64, BROMPTON ROAD, LONDON, S.W.1

OFFICES

West Byfleet
and Haslemere
Offices

SURREY HILLS

c.4

30 minutes from London. Walking distance of station and buses. Vacant possession.

AN UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE HOUSE



Lounge hall, 2 large reception, sun room, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, offices. All Companies' mains. Part central heating.

Garage for 2 cars.

Large dugout.

INEXPENSIVE BUT VERY ATTRACTIVE GARDEN,

with lawn, swimming pool and kitchen garden, etc., in all about

1 ACRE

£4,000 FREEHOLD

Recommended as unique by:

HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 806.)

A MINIATURE SHOW PLACE

c.4

POSSIBLY WITHOUT EQUAL IN THE HOME COUNTIES.

UNSPOILT HERTS

Close to famous golf course and National Trust lands. Daily access. High up. Handy for bus. THIS VERITABLE GEM

Embodying every luxury and labour-saving device yet retaining the original charm and atmosphere of the old world. Gallered lounge hall, 2 large reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms and model offices. Co.'s mains. Central heating. Guest's house or cottage (6 rooms and bathroom). Stabling and garages. BEAUTIFULLY LAID OUT GROUNDS.

9-hole golf course, rock and rose gardens, attractive woodlands with beeches and silver birch, with all the amenities of a large establishment minus the upkeep.



In all 12 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Genuine buyers only need apply to: HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 806.)

RICKMANSWORTH DISTRICT

c.2

In a delightful position, 306 ft. up, on gravel soil, commanding beautiful views.

ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE

PLACED ON A SOUTHERN SLOPE.

Gallered hall (22 ft. by 18 ft.), 3 reception, 10 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Main water and electricity. Double garage. 2 cottages.

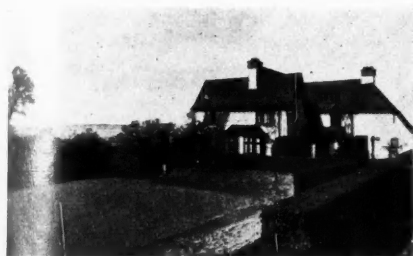
GARDEN AND GROUNDS OF ABOUT

3 1/4 ACRES

FREEHOLD £6,750

Inspected and strongly recommended by the Sole Agents:

HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 809.)



HASLEMERE AND MIDHURST

c.2

Amid quiet and lovely hill country, yet only 1/2 mile from local buses.

COMFORTABLE AND ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE

About 500 ft. up, facing South, with pleasing prospect over surrounding country.

3 reception, 1 double and 5 single bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, maids' sitting room

MAIN WATER AND ELECTRICITY. GARAGE. WORKSHOP. GARDENER'S COTTAGE WITH BATH.

MATURED GARDENS, paddock of about 5 ACRES, and an area of woodland, in all about

15 ACRES

FREEHOLD £5,500

HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 809.)



CHARMING OLD GEORGIAN HOUSE

c.3

12 miles Sevenoaks, amidst delightful rural scenery, about 400 ft. up. 45 minutes by rail from Tonbridge.

4 reception, 8 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms. Electric light and modern conveniences.

Garage. Cottage.

WELL-MATURED GARDENS WITH KITCHEN GARDEN, ORCHARD. IN ALL ABOUT

4 1/2 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

REASONABLE PRICE

HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 807.)



REIGATE AND THREE BRIDGES c.4

ADJACENT TO A COMMON.

Within an hour's journey of London from door to door. 400 ft. up. Lovely surroundings.

FASCINATING OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE

3 reception rooms, 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, complete offices, maids' sitting room.

Secondary Residence let at £80 p.a. A pair of excellent Cottages. Stabling. Garage.

Useful farm buildings.

Company's electric light. Company's water. Modern drainage.

4-oven "Aga" stove. Boiler for hot water. Telephone, etc. BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED GROUNDS with small lake, 2 tennis courts, productive kitchen garden, 2 paddocks, etc., in all about

8 1/2 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH EARLY POSSESSION

A SOUND PROPOSITION AND INVESTMENT.

Sole Agents:

HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 806.)

OXON AND BERKS BORDERS c.3

Very pleasant situation, with river frontage.

CHARMING COUNTRY PROPERTY

Central lounge, dining room, 7 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom. Modern drainage. Co.'s electric light and water. Central heating. Garage. Stabling.

LAWN, ROSE GARDEN. LARGE KITCHEN GARDEN.

PASTURE LAND, in all about

3 1/4 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 807.)



BOURNEMOUTH:
 ERNEST FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.
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 T. BRIAN COX, F.A.S.I., A.A.I.
BRIGHTON:
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By direction of the Bradford Property Trust, Ltd.

FINE AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENTS

DORSET

Midway between Dorchester and Blandford. Within 18 miles of Bournemouth.

THE MILBORNE ESTATE

5,604 ACRES

(FORMERLY IN THE OWNERSHIP OF SIR ERNEST DEBENHAM, BART., AND COMPRISING THE NORTHERN PORTION OF THE WELL-KNOWN BLADEN ESTATE.)

19 WELL-EQUIPPED FARMS

THE MAJORITY WITH FIRST-CLASS BUILDINGS AND EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD COWHOUSES

SMALL HOLDINGS, WOODLANDS, ACCOMMODATION LAND, COTTAGES,

INCLUDING THE WHOLE OF SITTERTON VILLAGE AND LARGE PORTIONS OF THE VILLAGES OF MILBORNE ST. ANDREW, DEWLISH AND TOLPUDDLE.

**BY AUCTION AT THE CORN EXCHANGE, DORCHESTER, ON JULY 21 AND 22, 1943,
 IN NUMEROUS LOTS**

No individual Lot will be sold prior to the Auction, but offers for the Estate as a whole will be considered.

Illustrated Particulars and Plans (price 4s.) can be obtained of Messrs. Fox & Sons, 44/52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth, acting in conjunction with Messrs. BIDWELL & SONS, 2, King's Parade, Cambridge, and the Solicitors: Messrs. RAWLINS, DAVY & WELLS, Hinton Chambers, Bournemouth.

BEAUTIFUL NEW FOREST

Within easy reach of good main line station. 4½ miles from the Coast.

IN FIRST-CLASS ORDER AND
 READY FOR IMMEDIATE
 OCCUPATION.

VERY ATTRACTIVE MODERN FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

COMPLETE WITH ALL
 CONVENIENCES AND COMFORTS.

9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception
 rooms, excellent offices.

All main services. Central heating.



3 EXCELLENT MODERN
 COTTAGES. STABLING. GARAGE
 FOR 3 CARS. VINERY.

DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS, FINE
 OLD YEW HEDGES, LAWNS,
 KITCHEN GARDEN, PADDOCKS.

**11 ACRES IN ALL
 COST PRESENT OWNER
 £16,000**

**BUT CONSIDERABLY LESS
 WOULD BE ACCEPTED.**

For particulars and order to view apply: Fox & Sons, Land Agents, Bournemouth

By order of the Executors.

IN A BEAUTIFUL PART OF THE NEW FOREST

(Just over 1 mile from Lyndhurst, 9 miles from Southampton.)

A CHOICE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

Comprising a beautiful house containing 15 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms. Complete domestic offices.

Main water and drainage. Private electric lighting plant. Central heating. Aga cooker.

2 GARDENERS' COTTAGES. GARAGES, CHAUFFEURS' ROOMS. STORE-ROOMS. GLASSHOUSES.

SMALL SECONDARY HOUSE LET AT £72 PER ANNUM

DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS, INCLUDING LAWNS, FLOWER AND KITCHEN GARDENS, WATER GARDEN, MEADOW LAND IN ALL ABOUT

7 ACRES

For price and particulars apply: Fox & Sons, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

CRITTALL WINDOWS



WHEN YOU REBUILD

CRITTALL MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.1.

ALL IN A YEAR'S WORK

*Extracts from the Annual Report of the Merchant Navy Comforts Service**

1. 53,000 Emergency Rescue Kits have been packed and despatched for the service of torpedoed Merchant Navy Survivors rescued at sea. Each kit carries a label bearing the name and address of the donor.
2. 599,246 knitted garments were sent to sea in 1942.
3. 6,082 augmented next-of-kin prisoners of war parcels have been sent via the British Red Cross to Merchant Navy prisoners of war.
4. 521,000 books and magazines have been put out in Merchant ships by our associated organisation the Sea War Library Service.
5. 1,793,257 gifts have been placed in British and Allied Merchant ships since the war began by the Merchant Navy Comforts Service.

* Available on application.
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COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. XCIV No. 2426

JULY 16, 1943



Harlip

LADY LOVAT

Lady Lovat, who is the only daughter of the late Sir Delves Broughton, by his first marriage, and of Lady Broughton, was married in 1938 to Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Lovat, D.S.O., M.C., of Beaufort Castle, Beauly, Inverness-shire. They have a son and two daughters

COUNTRY LIFE

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THE DEMOCRATIC LONDON

THE æsthetic aspect of the replanning of London has been displayed by the Royal Academy, and the up-to-date theory that should underlie it by the Royal Institute of British Architects. They are unofficial suggestions taking as their starting point the Ministry of Transport's traffic plan contained in the Bressey Report. The L.C.C. plan for the County of London, now to be seen at County Hall and published by Macmillan (12s. 6d.), represents a great step forward to definition; for, although it is "advisory" and described as "indicative" in many respects, the Council is the statutory planning authority for the whole area outside the City. Although greatly enlarged powers, both legal and financial, are needed to carry it out, depending on the Government's policy with regard to reconstruction, transport, finance, and the recommendations of the Barlow, Uthwatt, and Scott Reports, this plan does represent the considered proposals for the future of the capital of the Empire adopted by its statutory authority. As such, it has been eagerly awaited, and the Council is to be congratulated in the first place for thus courageously publishing its proposals.

It is a plan worthy of its great subject. Drastic yet, in the best sense, conservative, wide in scope yet comprehensive in detail, providing both for immediate needs and long-term aspirations. While incorporating many of the specialised recommendations of the R.A. and R.I.B.A. plans, it reflects English common sense and the essentially sound, methodical mentality of the L.C.C. Its authors, to whom and their assistants Lord Latham pays merited tribute, are Mr. J. H. Forshaw, Architect to the Council, and Professor Patrick Abercrombie, its adviser on planning. The latter is well known, and his felicity of phrase and touch is clearly apparent. In Mr. Forshaw, who made his reputation through his brilliant work in connection with pit-head baths, it is now evident that London has gained another brilliant and sympathetic personality and a planner of outstanding ability.

The principal proposals are described on pages 106-8 of this issue. But what, in a few words, is to be the general nature of the new London? It can be described as an expression of the Atlantic Charter, a metropolis conceived for a community with little discrepancy of income, in which the old disparities of West and East are smoothed out in the interests of the whole, the different groups of society mingle more freely, yet local geographical distinctions are cultivated. The vision presented is of a democratic London supplied with its requirements as graciously as was Georgian aristocracy, whose squares and terraces are taken by

the Report as an ideal to be recaptured; and, as a symbol of its new spirit, with London's river the central theme of London's plan.

THE CONTROL OF DESIGN

WHEN Common Councillors urged similar publication of the reconstruction plans for the City, they were told that this was not at present advisable, but that the plans had been submitted to the Royal Fine Arts Commission. The L.C.C. Report recommends "the assistance of some authoritative body" on designs for buildings of national importance, and normally panels of architects for the control of design. Yet, as a matter of course the Government should submit all planning schemes of this importance to the Fine Arts Commission. The recent debate in the House of Lords showed agreement on the need for a central body which, in all matters of public building and planning, would be the ultimate authority for consultation in matters of taste and æsthetics. On the whole, in spite of Lord Wimbome's appeal for a Ministry responsible to Parliament for the cultural side of the national life, those who supported the Commission had the best of the argument. Lord Lee of Fareham, who has been a member of the Commission since its inception, came back, after 20 years of silence, to make a vigorous speech in its defence. On the usual principles of appointment there was no guarantee that a Minister would not be as ignorant of æsthetic considerations as a Hindu of skates. This censure certainly does not apply to the present Commission, than whom, in Lord Portal's opinion, "there could not be a better body of persons and its strength lies in its independence." He promised that the Commission's advice would be used to the full by the Government and be available to every local authority. Here an important caveat was entered by Lord Crawford, who asked that authorities would in future save the Commission from embarrassment and apparent futility by consulting them before—and not after—local schemes had received publicity and been publicly criticised, and before the authorities themselves had already entered into public commitments.

SHORT SUMMER

HOW tall the foxglove grows,
How swiftly fades the rose
When June is past!
Swiftly the river flows
Into the sea—and fast,
How fast, the summer goes!
How short the cuckoo's cry!
Brought low are grasses high,
Too soon, too soon,
The lovely lilies die,
And, underneath the moon,
How still the daisies lie!

PHYLLIS HOWELL.

ONCE UPON A TIME

A RECENT Reuter report which was spared five lines in the middle of the war news had the spirit of an old-fashioned fairy tale of the happier kind. Two penniless Portuguese, bird's-nesting on a mountain-side, had found in a crow's nest 12 golden sovereigns. The finders now own a mule and have set up in business. In the Thames Estuary a gull once dropped a sodden 10s. note on the deck of a pleasure steamer, but England's bird-thieves seem usually to content themselves with clothes-pegs, metal plant labels and the tops of milk-bottles. There is, however, nothing wildly improbable about the Portuguese story: about 10 years ago, in Bavaria, an eagle took a wad of 90 marks which had been hidden in a wood-pile, and the peasant owner—after a dangerous climb—retrieved 60 marks from the bird's eyrie. A year or two later, in Cawnpore, a monkey stole £800 which had been hidden in a crevice in a ceiling. Gold—both dust and nuggets—has been found in the gizzards of birds and the stomachs of sheep from Scotland to Czecho-Slovakia and British Columbia. But the most exciting stories of animals taking treasure belong to South Africa, where pigeons, domestic hens and wild ostriches have all been known to consume diamonds. The original discovery that wild ostriches sometimes took diamonds for grit was accidental, but there was nothing accidental about the

shooting of more than 10,000 wild ostriches in the next six months. One bird was reported to have yielded 53 diamonds, which were doubtless welcome to the shooter even if he was not a penniless Portuguese with the modest ambition to own a mule and a small business of his own.

"EXPLOIT AND APPEASEMENT"

NOBODY can be better qualified to estimate the seriousness of the Government's intention to clear the ground for post-war reconstruction and resettlement than the Chairman of the Royal Commission on the basis of whose Report policy has ostensibly been founded and all commitments made. When therefore Sir Montague Barlow publicly expresses his scepticism as to the seriousness of the Government's undertakings—as he did at the Conference of the Town and Country Planning Association—it is time for the less well-informed citizen to sit up and take notice. Eighteen months ago the Government, through Lord Reith, accepted the ideas of a national planning authority and of a central authority. This was their justification for setting up yet another new Ministry. Meanwhile nothing more has been heard of the three other major recommendations of the Commission for continued re-development, decentralisation and a more even industrial development. The only rational explanation which suggests itself for this equivocal attitude is the root position occupied by compensation in all such considerations of planning policy. Public bodies are still without powers to acquire land on the 1939 basis recommended by the Uthwatt Committee and there is consequently a complete impasse. Property is changing hands meanwhile and inflation of values continues. Lord Astor tells us that if the Government or Parliament have made up their minds to adopt "a policy of appeasement towards land exploiters" because legislation would be controversial, the public "must indicate at once and in no uncertain manner that such appeasement and delay are far more controversial."

WINNING THE TOSS

THOSE who know their Tom Brown's School Days will remember that in the great Marylebone match the School, having apparently won the toss, put their opponents in first "with the liberality of young hands." That was the age of chivalry indeed, but from some more inscrutable motive the habit of putting the other side in seems to have returned to the world of cricket with one-day matches. Whether this is owing to a usually fallacious trust in the early morning dew or to some more indeterminate process of thought it is difficult to say, but the plan does not seem much more successful in one-day matches than the evidence of history shows it to be over three full days. The other day at Lord's the Civil Defence Eleven, comparatively rich in batting but poor in bowling, sent the Royal Air Force in first. The R.A.F. showed their gratitude by making 319 runs for four wickets at a cheerful and refreshing speed and then getting their adversaries out for 234. Superficially it may appear a good thing to "know what you are up against" and be able to act accordingly, but the general run of games does not bear out this reasoning. They show rather that he is blessed "who gets his blow in first" and it is a mistake not to take the goods that the gods have given.

WICKED BARONETS

A RECENT letter from the Editor of *Debut* suggests that there are a number of bogus baronets going up and down the country seeking whom they may devour. Lovers of Miss Austen will instantly recall Sir Walter Elliot of *Kellynch* who never opened any book but the *Baronetage* in which "he found occupation for an idle hour and consolation in a distressed one." Now there is a more practical and exciting use for that admirable work. Baronets in novels have a ways inclined to wickedness, as witness Sir Percival Glyde in *The Woman in White*, who turned out not to be a baronet at all. Truth is apparently at least as strange as fiction and, though it is hard on a respectable body of men, the first rule when we meet a baronet must now be to look him up in the book.



A. H. Robinson

HIGH SUMMER, BOW BRIDGE, ELGIN

A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES

By

Major C. S. JARVIS

ONE of the problems on which it is most difficult to find any two knowledgeable riparian owners in complete agreement is the feasibility and advisability of the various drainage schemes by which it is proposed to lower the levels of our southern rivers for, among other things, the reclamation of water meadows with a view to corn growing. The matter is difficult enough in all conscience without having the issue obscured by class hatred and incorrect statements, and I read recently a most misleading article in a newspaper which laid the entire blame for the waterlogged condition of some of these meadows on the shoulders of plutocratic capitalist fishermen, who had ruined good agricultural land in the interest of this "rich man's pastime." The writer of this article was obviously unaware that the holding up of water by means of weirs and hatches dates back long before the days when fishing became a rich man's hobby—to the time, in fact, when the angler was regarded as something of a crank, and was usually a poor man who could afford no other form of sport.

I am not sufficiently well informed to know when the water meadow system became general throughout the south of England wherever there was a stream of suitable size for irrigation purposes, but if we seek for the responsibility for the weirs, which one sees on every three or four miles of our rivers, we shall have to go back to the days of Norman William or even Saxon Harold, and the introduction of the water mill to England. Nine-tenths of these mills are unfortunately derelict now, and the weirs used only as eel traps, but if they were working to-day the situation with regard to animal foodstuffs would be infinitely better than it is, and the strain on our transport system eased considerably.

Every farmer knows, a properly controlled water meadow is a most valuable asset, and yields as much in essential foodstuffs in the form of hay and grazing for animals as the same acreage of that quality down to corn. The fact that many of these water meadows have become waterlogged and rush-grown is due to the neglect of the fisherman nor the farmer, but to the various Governments' neglect of agri-

culture. The small weirs with their sluice boards need constant attention and repair and the various side channels require clearing out regularly, and, during those shortsighted years of cheap foreign fodder when the farmer's wage bill was not covered by his receipts, the upkeep of water meadows in common with fencing, draining, maintenance of buildings and everything else, was allowed to go by the board; and therefore why blame the inoffensive fisherman?

AN invitation from Miss Eardley-Wilmot to the silver anniversary of *My Little Grey Home in the West* brings back, through the shadows cast by two wars, a reminder of those peaceful Edwardian days when the lilt of this simple little ballad was first heard in the land, and immediately "caught on" all over the British world. It is one of those songs of the past which live in the memory, and in common with many other people I connect old and haunting melodies with certain periods of my life, using them as index files to fix dates and link them together more or less accurately. I was under the impression I had heard *My Little Grey Home in the West* sung first by a professional vocalist in Weymouth Gardens somewhere about 1908 or 1910, but if this is the silver anniversary of the song, and a silver anniversary is 25 years, I must be well out in my dates.

Dolly Gray, The Miner's Dream of Home, and other sentimental ditties of the 1890's. I connect always with the South African war and starlit nights on the veld round the camp fire—a reminder of the fact of how much warfare has deteriorated of recent years. Before the days of aeroplanes we could at least be

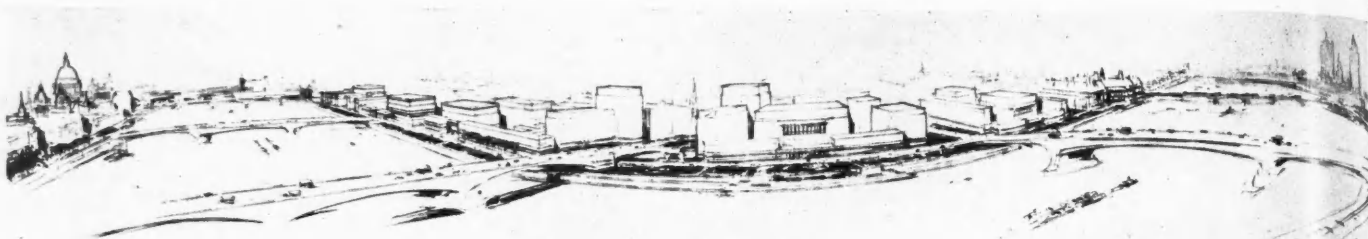
cheerful and warm at nights round a big blaze of scrub wood, and it was a matter of supreme indifference to us if the glow from the fire did signal our position to the enemy—after all, he was doing the same thing himself.

WHEN the last shot of this war has been fired, and petrol is once more obtainable, I recommend those who love unspoiled countryside—and by countryside I mean peaceful agricultural England and not recognised beauty spots on mountains, moors and fells—to do the cross-country run from Ringwood to Shaftesbury, and see before it is too late a stretch of 20 miles, no less, on which there is not one jarring note after one has shaken off the purloins of the towns. It is a sight which must fill the bungalow-builder with horror and despondency, and no doubt this wanton neglect will be dealt with at the earliest possible moment, so intending travellers should not delay once petrol is available.

This second-class cross-country road takes one over Horton Common with its Scots fir clumps and heath, to the little Allen chalk stream in a wide green valley, through a corner of Cranborne Chase by Tollard Royal, and finally hairpins over steep downs, terraced by the ancient Britons and Romans, to the old town of Shaftesbury. On the way it crosses Roman highways, now mere tracks through wide corn-fields and pastures, and everywhere are signs of earthworks surrounded by tumuli sinking into the ploughed land. The farmsteads one passes on the way are of that type where the farm-house, its barns, outbuildings and labourers' cottages are grouped together in a fold in the hills forming a small hamlet, and the thatched roof still holds its own.

I do not know if this 20 miles of road is unique, but personally I have not met anywhere another stretch of this length in England which has escaped desecration during those all-too-active building years between 1918-39. Whenever, prior to this war, I felt depressed by the red-brick, synthetic-tiled horrors of some of our erstwhile rural areas, I used to run across to Shaftesbury and look at unspoiled England.

THE COUNTY OF LONDON PLAN



PERSPECTIVE OF THE SOUTH BANK OF THE RIVER FROM A VIEWPOINT OVER SHELL-MEX HOUSE
Showing new Temple, Waterloo and Charing Cross bridges

Drawn by the late William Walton

THE County of London Plan was begun in response to a request to the L.C.C. by Lord Reith when Minister of Works. He desired it for the assistance of the Ministry in considering methods and machinery for the planning and carrying out of the reconstruction of town and country. The Architect's Department of the Council have conceived their instructions in the widest terms, assuming that new legislation and financial assistance will be forthcoming. The L.C.C. is, of course, the statutory planning authority for London outside the City, and not the least important aspect of the County of London Plan is its visual demonstration of the effects that are capable of being produced by the powers recommended for the Government by the Barlow, Uthwatt, and Scott Committees if sanctioned by Parliament. And when Lord Latham, as Leader of the Council, is found endorsing a scheme of such magnitude as this with an appeal to Londoners for faith and firmness of purpose, it is clear that the L.C.C. has pledged itself to its realisation. By so doing, an epoch in the history of London, indeed of

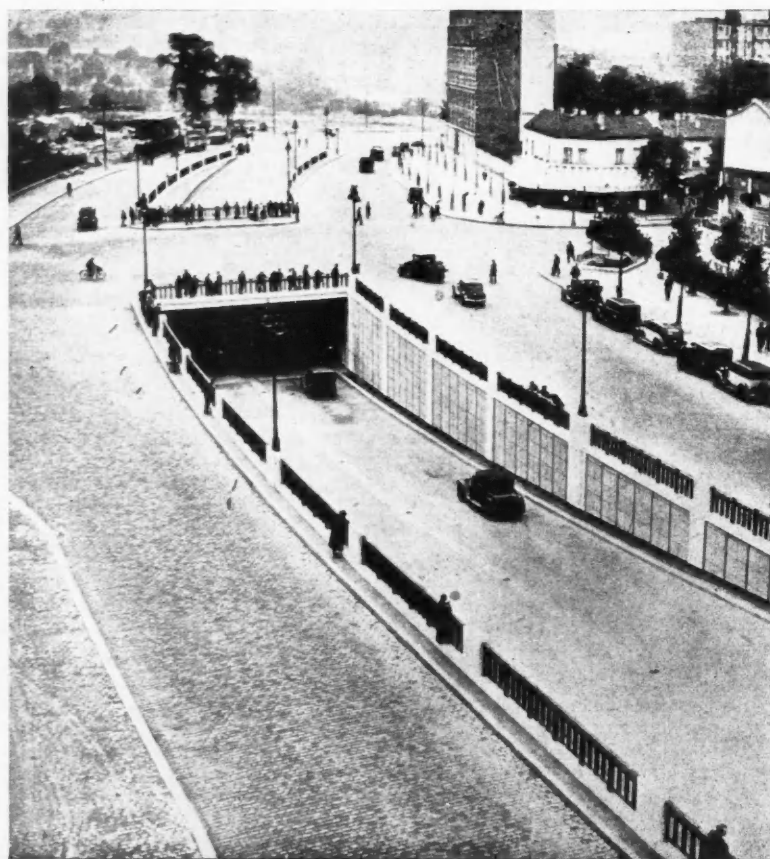
Britain, is marked: the end is foreshadowed of the piecemeal and permissive regulations which have hitherto passed for official planning and have failed to regulate promiscuous development; and a new, an English, conception of an Imperial Metropolitan capital has been bodied forth.

COMMUNITIES

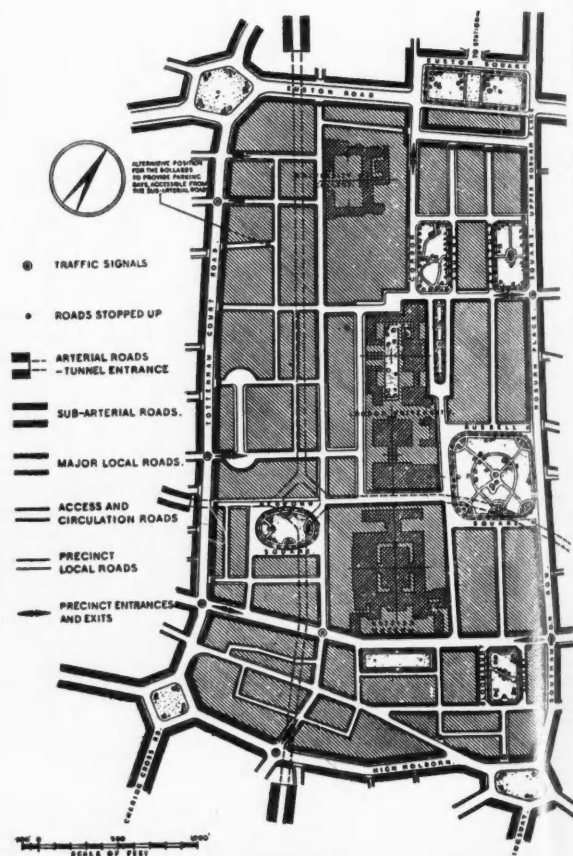
Characteristically, the new London visualised is a compromise between advanced planning theory as represented in the diagrams and Continental precedents that have recently been exhibited, and the national, natural, tendency to enjoy garden suburb life. London has come to consist of a collection of units or communities, originally separate villages and still in some cases retaining individuality and local loyalty, but for the most part overgrown and decayed. It should, says the Report, "be one of the first objectives of the planner to disengage these communities, to mark more clearly their identities, to preserve them from disturbing intrusions such as streams of through traffic, and generally to reconstruct them where

necessary." The general approach to the whole problem is summed up in the Report's comment: "To ignore or scrap these communities in favour of a new and theoretical subdivision of areas would be both too academic and too drastic."

This over-all conception is the key-note of the plan, the clue to its far-reaching transport, industrial, and zoning proposals, and the touchstone by which the recommendations of other bodies such as the Royal Academy and the R.I.B.A. have been tested. The ancient boroughs are retained as planning units made up of component neighbourhoods which, in special instances such as the heart of Westminster and the University quarter of Bloomsbury, are further defined as "precincts." These naturally coherent areas, large or small, are not to be split up, but to be separated one from the other by rail and traffic barriers. This conditions the siting of industrial areas and the alignment of roads and railways, the principle being to group the at present scattered industries in each area into the most appropriate portion of it, and to create



A TRAFFIC "FLY-OVER," NEW YORK
Similar crossings are recommended for the proposed Ring Roads and elsewhere



THE UNIVERSITY PRECINCT, BLOOMSBURY
A gigantic "fly-over" with tunnels for North-South and East-West through traffic

internal by-passes, some "green ways," for fast or through traffic.

DENSITY

But before instancing how the Report suggests that these communities and the new traffic system are to be handled, the fundamental question of density of population is raised. At present there is in London no more than an average of two acres of public open space per 1,000 of population; the Plan proposes 4 acres per 1,000, and 7 acres in the outer areas (for comparison, Westminster enjoys 6 acres per 1,000 population). An important departure from precedent is made by adopting a basis of "population per unit area of land" for calculating densities instead of the dwellings per acre basis, thus enabling flats and houses to be considered on the same ratio. The Report arrives at a density of 136 persons per acre (i.e. between 100 and 200) as the optimum, in contrast, for example, to 186 in Bethnal Green, 180 in Stepney, 436 in St Giles Ward, Holborn—the highest—in 1938. A number of specimen diagrams show how this density of population can be housed, with the desired amount of open space, and indicate a ratio of 33 per cent. accommodated in houses to 67 per cent. in flats. Applying this density to the central areas, an average of 39 per cent. of their present population would be displaced. On the other hand, the West End is visualised as becoming more densely populated in inexpensive flats by professional workers at present living in suburbs. The displaced population from congested areas would, it is suggested, move partly to the suburbs and partly to new satellite towns produced by the distribution of industry.

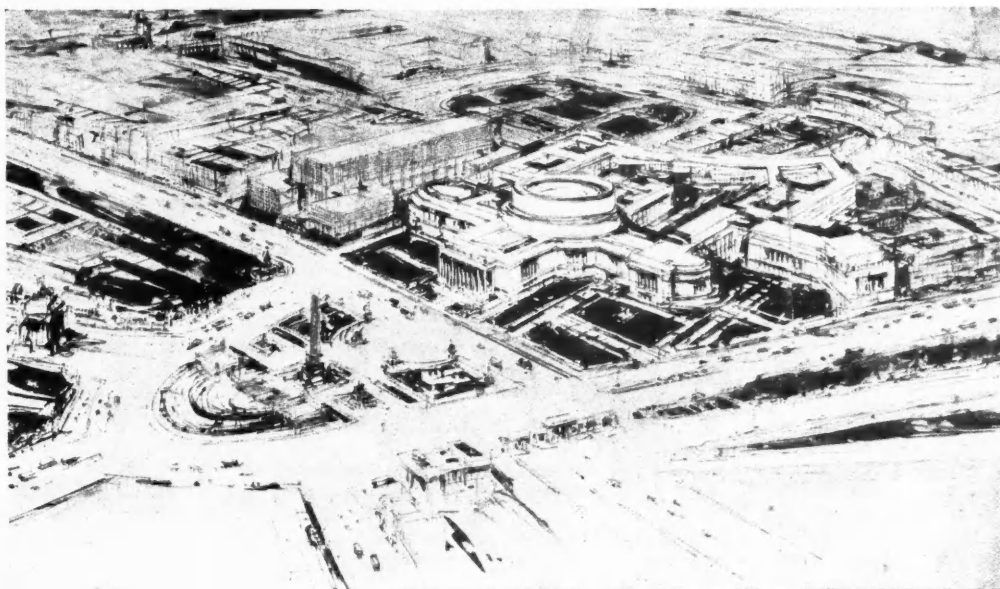
Admirable specimen plans are given for the reconstruction of typical East-End boroughs, and the procedure applicable to all cases is explained. When all data has been assembled, a "key plan" such as that illustrated for Stepney is drawn up—frequently drastic, but to be

(Right) HYDE PARK CORNER

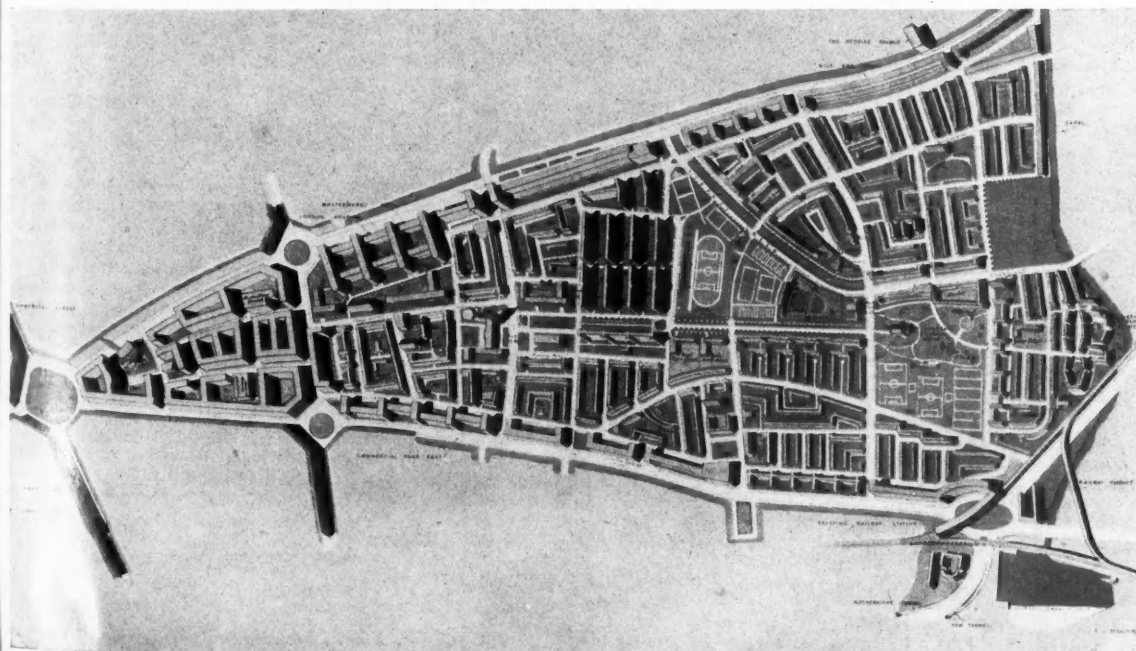
With a building of national importance on the site of St. George's Hospital; Apsley House and the Screen retained (at bottom)



THE WESTMINSTER PRECINCT. Victoria Street bifurcates (right) to deliver traffic to Lambeth Bridge and to a new roundabout at the head of Westminster Bridge



The drawings above are by the late William Walcot



AN AREA IN STEPNEY RE-DEVELOPED AT A DENSITY OF 136 PERSONS TO THE ACRE WITH 4 ACRES OF OPEN SPACE PER 1,000 PERSONS

Showing the open character of redevelopment. There is a mixture of multi-storey flats and terrace houses

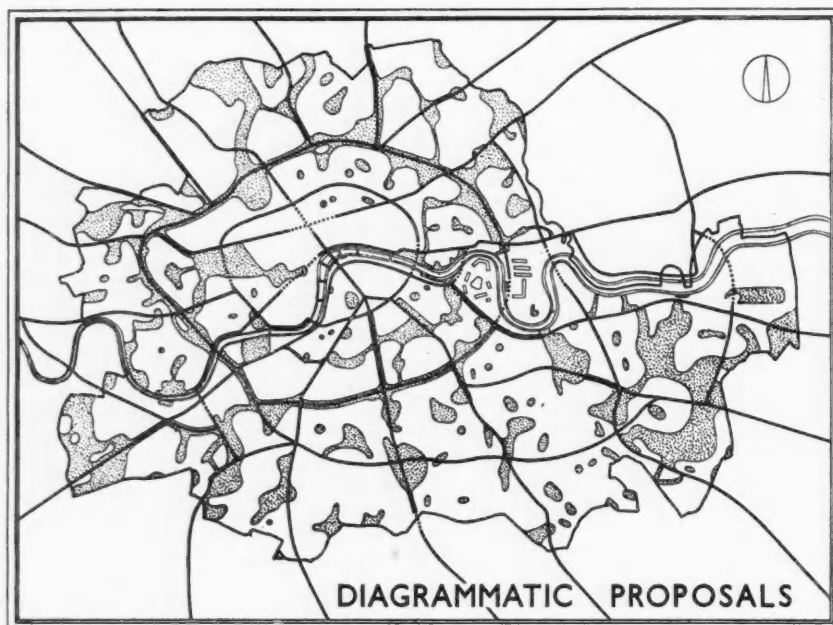
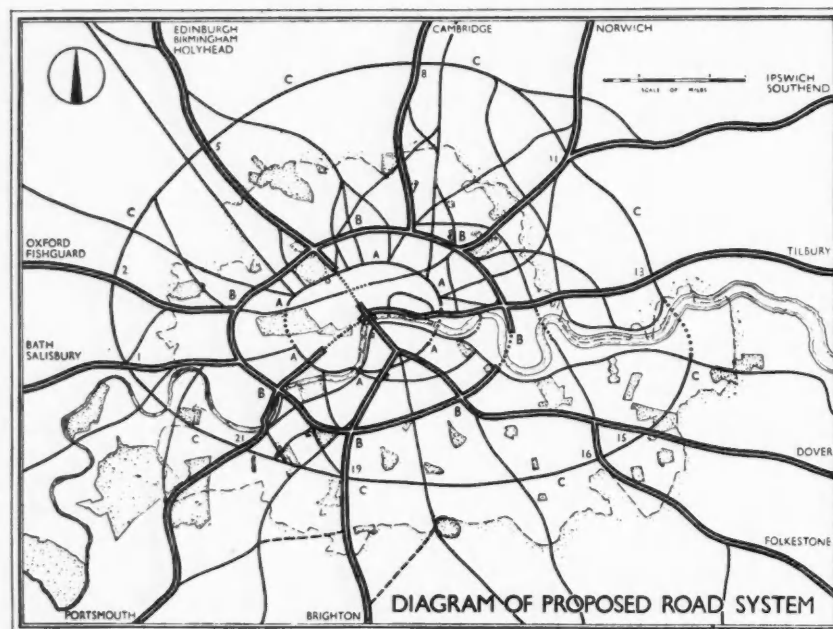


DIAGRAM OF EXISTING AND PROPOSED OPEN SPACES



ROAD PLAN DIAGRAM SHOWING THE SYSTEM OF RING-ROADS

attained only in the long view. In this plan, certain parts are indicated to be dealt with immediately, either bomb-cleared sites or property already in Council ownership, on which flats would be erected, thus enabling other areas to be cleared. Further plans show second and third stages for gradual realisation.

ROAD TUNNELS

The late Frank Pick estimated that the L.G.O.C. lost £1,000,000 a year through traffic congestion. This, multiplied by every firm and individual, gives a scale for the value of mobility. The Plan's solution for the traffic problem is the completion of the North and South Circular Roads ("C" ring); a fast-traffic ("B") ring-road round the central and sub-central areas—an extension of the Bressey South Circular Road; and an inner ring-road ("A"). There would also be 9 arterial radial roads, and main north-south and east-west cross roads. The former of these, going northwards from Waterloo Bridge to a new traffic circus north of Covent Garden, would thence dive under Bloomsbury by a tunnel to Hampstead Road. The east-west road goes westward from the Victoria Embankment and is tunnelled from near Charing Cross to Ebury Street whence its route links up with Cromwell Road and the west. Eastward a City Embankment or parallel route

is being investigated by the City Corporation. Other tunnels advocated are under Hyde Park (on the "A" Ring), and under Bloomsbury to Clerkenwell by an additional east-west route by-passing Oxford Street along Wigmore Street. Another tunnel is envisaged from Piccadilly Circus to Leicester Square. These tunnels, the Report remarks, "would provide a means of access to a series of spacious underground car parks and particularly in the Covent Garden district," the partial if not complete "de-marketing" of which is advocated. The whole Seven Dials area is regarded as "ripe for rebuilding; the new roads would encourage this and an opportunity would occur for a comprehensive scheme of civic design on the scale of Regent Street and Kingsway" (but not, we may hope, on their pattern).

The construction of elevated roads, for the rings or radials, is discouraged, but "fly-over" junctions are recommended at some nodal points. Generally, roundabouts are considered the most practical form of traffic junction, with or without an under- or over-pass in addition. Hesitation, however, is shown in accepting the size and length of weaving space advocated in some quarters for heavy traffic streams, owing to their cost in central areas. New river bridges are indicated at Chiswick, Battersea, replacing the present one, Charing Cross in place of the

rail bridge, and at the Temple. In connection with road widenings, the possibility of moving buildings is favourably considered, on precedents quoted from Moscow and America, where, it seems, occupation of the building is not interrupted, flexible connections for services and even sanitation being provided. Thirty-five per cent. of the cost of demolition and re-erection is said to be saved by the process, and five-storey buildings, 500 ft. long and 66 ft. deep, weighing 23,000 tons, have been moved.

For railways a specially appointed investigating body is recommended, and the subject of aerodromes is left for future decision in view of the transitional stage of aeronautics. This reserve is perhaps a weakness of the Report, especially in view of the remarkable Isle of Dogs air port proposed in the R.I.B.A. plan.

THE RIVER

The greatest anomaly produced by lack of planning in the past is the relegation of London's most splendid feature, the River, to industrial and commercial purposes. It is found that, of the 15 boroughs having a river frontage, six have no riverside amenity spaces at all, nine have no residential building, and nine no public building, fronting it. It is proposed to remedy this by concentrating wharves and works into higher buildings, thus gaining frontages for amenity.

The most spectacular proposal of the whole Plan is the redevelopment of the South Bank from County Hall to Southwark. For this region, the neglected geographical centre of London, a complete design is put forward, providing a continuous lawn and esplanade ultimately as far as London Bridge. Inland to the depth of Stamford Street

might well include a great cultural centre embracing among other features a modern theatre, a large concert hall and the headquarters of various organisations. It might accommodate too a number of blocks of offices with, at the eastern extremity, tall blocks of flats and other buildings. The much-needed opening up of Southwark Cathedral would form an integral part of the scheme.

Its alternative reservation as an area for international exhibitions has apparently not been considered.

ARCHITECTURAL TREATMENT

"Many of the benefits," the Report emphasises, "from carrying out the plan would be nullified if insufficient attention was given to the architectural treatment of buildings." It is supposed that the modern movement through which design was passing during the inter-war period will probably be continued with increased tempo and there will be need for strict control of street architecture, especially at focal points. This is visualised as graduated from control of cornice and ground-floor heights in normal streets to conformation to an unified design in important thoroughfares. Control would of course be extended to industrial buildings. The medium suggested is control by panels of architects and planners collaborating with the Council's architect, which would prepare outline or silhouette groups indicating scale, set-backs, and other characteristics of the street picture. The Stockholm practice is instanced where a large-scale model exists into which a model of each proposed, and erected, new building is fitted, so that the effect can be studied. A strong case is made for the display and preservation of historical buildings in all planning schemes.

In conclusion it is stressed that only the prospect of greatly enlarged powers has led the Council to contemplate such bold and comprehensive planning, far beyond the limitations set by existing measures. As to cost, no figure is or can be given, since much of what is envisaged would be carried out gradually while many immediate works should be regarded as measures for temporary post-war employment. But the destruction which London has suffered makes a number of the schemes comparatively easy of realisation, and the proposals made for the first stage of reconstruction so far as possible exclude undamaged buildings or areas.

One may or may not agree with all the recommendations; but as a whole the Report is a masterly achievement, co-ordinating lucidly a complex mass of problems and their solutions, and having the great merit of distinguishing immediate and long-term projects. But, to work at all, it is absolutely essential that the powers required for and of the Government be sanctioned before the end of the war, so that the key plans can be settled within the framework of which alone large-scale employment on first-stage undertakings can be put in hand, when required, with the certainty that they will fit into, and not obstruct, the grand design.

DOGS AT CHURCH

By

E. R. YARHAM

THE PEDLAR AND HIS DOG CARVED ON BENCH ENDS IN THE CHURCH AT SWAFFHAM IN NORFOLK

got ready to scamper out, some even barking when the blessing was commenced.

The Dean continued: "The congregation of these churches (in Sutherland) determined that the service should close in a more decorous manner, and steps were taken to attain this object. Accordingly, when a strange clergyman was officiating, he found all the people sitting when he was about to pronounce the blessing. He hesitated, and paused, expecting them to rise, till an old shepherd, looking up to the pulpit, said 'Say awa' Sir, we're a' sittin' to cheat the dowgs.'"

Sometimes the dogs' behaviour was not so decorous as that. The following is found in a quaint miscellany, *The Scotsman's Library*, edited by James Mitchell, of the University of Aberdeen, and published last century: "I was astonished, says Mr. Hall, to see how the ministers in the interior of the Highlands are plagued with dogs in their churches. As almost every family has a dog, and some two or three, dogs generally go to church; so many dogs being collected, often fight, and make such a noise during worship as not only disturbs the congregation, but endangers the limbs of many. I have seen more than 20 men playing with good cudgels, yet unable to separate a number of dogs fighting in a church. Nay, so much trouble do dogs give in some churches, that there is one person appointed to go through the churchyard, with a kind of long-handled forceps, which he holds out before him, and with which he wounds the tails, legs, ears, etc., of the dogs and thereby keeps the church and churchyard clear of these useful, but unnecessary animals in a place of worship."

The dog whipper was evidently an official of importance in mediæval times if the number of entries in church records is anything to go by, usually something like this: "For whipping dogs out of church paid 2s." A number of old dog whips and tongs survive. In the West-Riding of Yorkshire the verger was always known as the "Dog-knopper."

At the famous Lancashire church of Whalley can be seen the Constable's seat, erected in 1714. There the constable sat, close by the door, to drive out dogs and other straying undesirables during service. Apparently at one time dogs were a real nuisance to the worshippers, who insisted that steps should be taken to keep them out of church, for from the presentment of Richard Bucke in 1621 it appears that they were to be kept out of the church of Selsey, Sussex, "according to the custom of the parish anciently observed."

The late Canon H. B. Tristram used to relate a delightful incident which occurred in the Border country, in North Northumberland. He was preaching in a village church, and the congregation consisted mostly of Cheviot shepherds, and nearly all had brought their dogs. These lay down the aisle outside their respective masters' pews and remained quiet. On this occasion, as there was a special preacher, a number of Presbyterian shepherds had come. As soon as the prayer after the sermon had concluded the dogs belonging to these latter rose to walk out; the others waited until the



preacher stood up and had given the blessing, each dog following the usage of his own church.

When customs were less formal than they are in these days, clergymen often took their dogs to church with them. At matins, at Kenwith Church, Cornwall, the beloved Bishop Benson was always accompanied by his collie, which occupied a seat in the transept. His name was Watch, and once when the Bishop was reading the lesson, he repeated in a very loud voice, "I say unto you watch." At this the dog, much to the amusement of the parishioners, left his place and went up to his master.

It is pretty obvious from old books of small talk and reminiscences that at one time there was much less decorum in rural churches than nowadays. The Welsh shepherds often take their dogs to church with them, and there is a story of what happened one day in *The Life and Opinions of Robert Roberts*. He recalls a story told him by his father about Gwytherin Church. Old David Jones of Hendre brought a strange dog with him. It was not used to going to church and would not lie down, but persisted in rambling up and down the aisle.

As ill-luck would have it he went and had a look at the altar, a ragged, musty-smelling looking place, it must be confessed. Probably the dog thought it a home for rats, but he did not know that the parson's dog Pedro had, almost time out of mind, made his couch in front of the altar. Finding his sacred corner invaded Pedro set up his bristles and growled. He got up, and the two marched down the aisle and up again, eyeing each other fiercely and showing their teeth, while some of the lads did their best to encourage them under their breath.

To conclude the story: "While passing the reading desk the second time, their wrath could be restricted no longer; but at it they went, right before the parson's face. He stopped the psalms he was reading, looked at them for a second or two with great approval, and at last called out 'I'll bet a pound on Pedro—who'll take?'"

A similar story is related of a Highland kirk, where discipline seems to have become disgracefully lax among both the human and canine congregations. The new minister found that not only were dogs brought to service, but even set to fight and backed during the sermon time. After watching the scene in pained surprise he shut his book with a bang and addressed the delinquents: "If next Sabbath ye would rather watch the wrestlings of wrathful beasts than hear the exposition of the True Word, I—I—" (here his sporting instincts prevailed) "I wouldna' mind risking a saxpence on you black dog."



FEW Sundays ago my wife and I walked to evensong in the village church, and had settled ourselves in our pew when there came a scraping and whining at the door.

Investigation proved, as was not unexpected from the tone of the whine, that the intruder was my spaniel. She had got out from the house and followed us to church. It was a new experience for her, but she behaved herself tolerably well, although she persisted in following me to the lectern for the reading of both lessons. Her only other misdemeanour, if it can be termed such, was to go and pay her respects to the rector's wife who was sitting some little way behind and whom she knows well.

On the whole I think her behaviour was very creditable in strange surroundings, for that part, East Norfolk, is not a dog country. There are few sheep, and dogs are not accustomed to go to church as in shepherd areas. At one time, however, almost everybody took a dog to services in church. The parish clerk of Barton Turf, in the Norfolk Broads district, has the rent of three acres which are called "Dog Whipper's Land." Ostensibly it is payment for keeping the dogs submissive in church, although nowadays the post is a sinecure. So, too, at Chislet, Kent, there is a piece of ground known as "Dog Whipper's Marsh" designed to yield 10s. a year to be paid to those "keeping order."

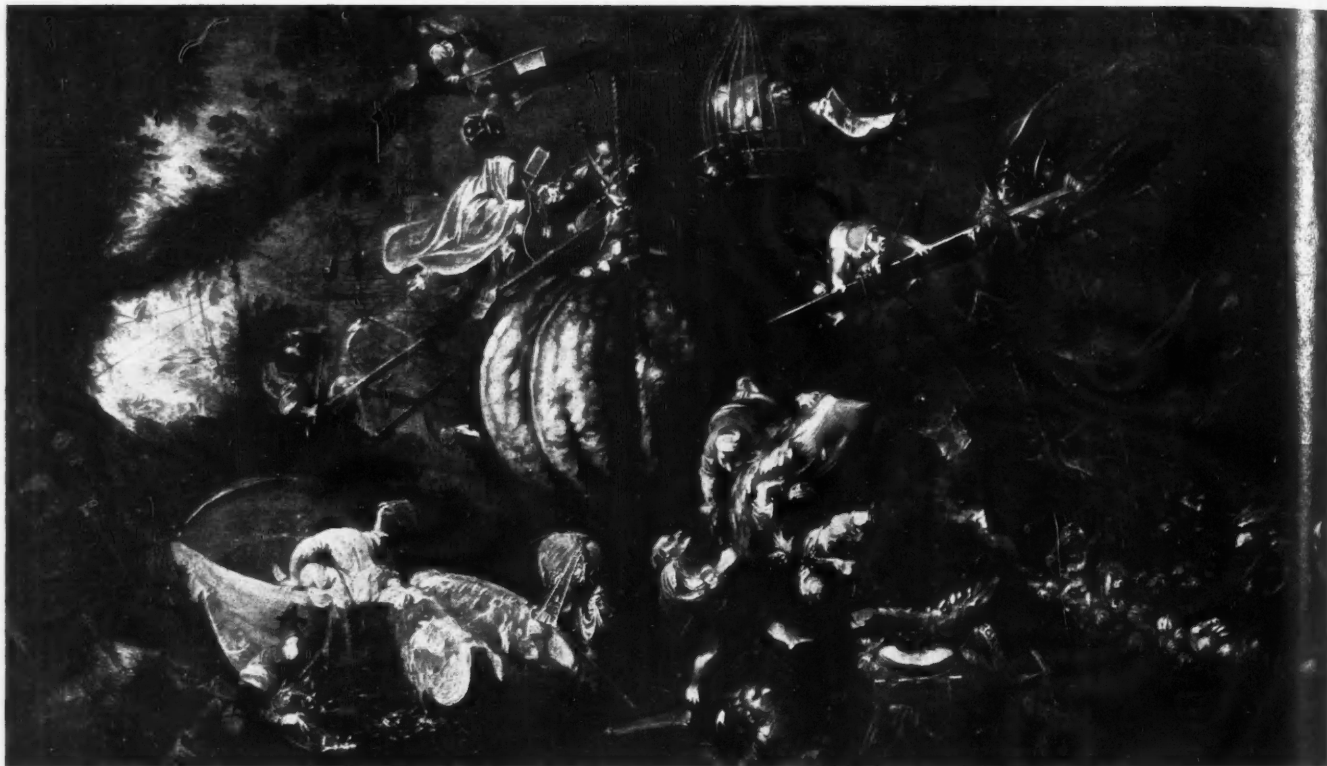
When I was living in Wiltshire a few years back, I often crossed into Gloucestershire, as I was particularly fond of the Cotswold country. Stanton Church, in that county, stands at the foot of the hills, and the heads of the last three bench-ends at the north-west of the middle aisle are deeply notched. Without doubt these marks were originally made by dog-chains, and the pews appear to have been allotted to the farmers and shepherds who brought their dogs with them. In Norfolk we have a pedlar and dog perpetually in church. In the splendid parish church of the little market-town of Swaffham, a carved pedlar and carved dog, of the well-known legend *The Swaffham Pedlar*, can be seen on the bench-ends.

A short time back I happened to be browsing through that most interesting book of Dean May's *Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character*, when I came across a reference to the custom of taking dogs to church. The Dean said that the dogs were well under control, and behaved very well, until towards the end of the last psalm, which they knew heralded the end of the service. Then there was a universal stretching and yawning, because there were almost as many dogs as people, and the former

COLLECTORS' QUESTIONS

THESE pages introduce a feature new to COUNTRY LIFE and, we hope, likely to be of interest to its readers. Far from suppressing interest in "collectors' pieces" the war seems, to judge by correspondence received at these offices, actually to have increased it. We therefore invited readers to submit their problems as to articles of interest to the connoisseur, to the judgment of the COUNTRY LIFE panel of experts, and we propose to publish a

selection of the most generally interesting questions and answers at short intervals. It must be emphasised that no valuations can be made, and we specially ask that photographs, rubbings or full descriptions only shall be sent, and in no circumstances objects of any kind. Questions should be addressed to the Editor, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, W.C.2. A stamped, addressed envelope should be enclosed, if a reply by post is desired.



GNOMES DISSECTING PUMPKINS AFTER A SHIPWRECK

See Question: An Early Work by Magnasco?

AN EARLY WORK BY MAGNASCO?

CAN any of your experts tell me what is really happening in this curious picture, and whom it can be by? A ship has evidently been wrecked on the coast of Lilliput, and its cargo of pumpkins is being washed ashore. The local inhabitants have adopted a number of ingenious devices for dissecting the monstrous fruit, one of which has been strung up to the branch of a tree by a man with a knife in his mouth assisted by another dressed as a ghost or penitent. On the right two men mounted on locusts, the outermost in full armour, have succeeded in raising a huge knife and have already cut one slice which others are manhandling outwards. At the top is a man in a cage, giving or receiving a message carried by another locust. On it is written MARMEO twice. In the foreground is a stout lady dressed rather like the Duchess in "Alice in Wonderland," munching a slice of pumpkin and holding a scroll inscribed SCVAQVERA. In the lower left corner is a partly dissected pumpkin off which one man has fallen into some water, where he is being gobbled up by a huge duck. Above this group a bearded man is sweeping cobwebs off the bough of the tree. The colouring throughout is rich and sombre, toning down from the brilliant orange of the dissected pumpkin on the left; the brushwork vigorous and sparkling. The composition is strangely satisfying in its simple geometrical arrangement even at a distance from which its teeming detail cannot be made out.—C. H., Froyle, Alton.

Judging from the costume of the figure with his back turned just below the central pumpkin, who wears a sword-belt, breeches,

and lace frills at the knee, the date of this caricatura appears to be mid-seventeenth century. The baroque movement of the whole seems to indicate Italian provenance. The handling and conception of some of the figures recalls Magnasco, whose grotesque compositions of monks among ruins or rocks have a similar oddity, and who sometimes painted *polichinelles*

like the old man in the centre of the foreground. But one misses the elongation of the figures in Magnasco's mature work. North Italian School is perhaps as near an ascription as can be hazarded. The subject is fascinating but obscure. Possibly an authority on the minor literature of 17th-century Italy might be able to identify it as emanating from some fairy tale or romance of the period.

A REGENCY CABINET-MAKER

Is anything known about the cabinet-makers John McLean and Son, of 58, Upper Marylebone Street, whose label is pasted on a drawer in this rosewood writing-table? The superstructure is of brass, and the applied enrichments to the drawers are unusual.—F. K., Streatham Lodge, Richmond.

The name of "McLean & Son, Upper Terrace, Tottenham Court Road & 34 Marybone Street Picadilly" appears in the list of master cabinet-makers in Sheraton's *Cabinet Dictionary*. In the same work, a design of a work-table (page 292) is said by Sheraton to be "taken from one executed by Mr. McLean in Marylebone Street . . . who finishes these small articles in the neatest manner."

BUST BY NOLLEKENS

I have a bust of William Pitt in my possession, signed by Nollekens. Can you tell me

ROSEWOOD WRITING-TABLE BY JOHN MCLEAN, circa 1800

(Inset) MCLEAN'S LABEL

See Question: A Regency Cabinet-maker





GAY'S LIBRARY CHAIR

See Question: "Cock-fighting" Chairs

closed. If so, do you know if such drawers existed? If not a drawer, perhaps you could tell me what the purpose of the slot was.—GERALD MILLAR, Saffron Walden, Essex.

There can be no doubt that Mr. Millar is right in his conjecture that a drawer was originally fitted under the seat of his "cock-fighting" chair; the association of these chairs with cock-fighting is, by the way, entirely legendary, and there is the clearest evidence that they were intended for use in libraries. The majority of examples are found without a drawer below the seat, but "Gay's chair," which was on exhibition at the Barnstaple Museum before the war, is fitted with such a drawer, and it is stated that early in the nineteenth century a number of unpublished poems by Gay, including an address *To My Chair*, were found when the drawer was opened. This chair was illustrated and described by Mr. Ralph Edwards in *COUNTRY LIFE*, April 3, 1926. A catch fitting into the V-shaped slot which Mr. Millar describes no doubt served to secure the drawer. It may interest him to see these photographs of Gay's chair and another rather more like his own.



18th-CENTURY "COCK-FIGHTING" CHAIR

See Question: "Cock-fighting" Chairs

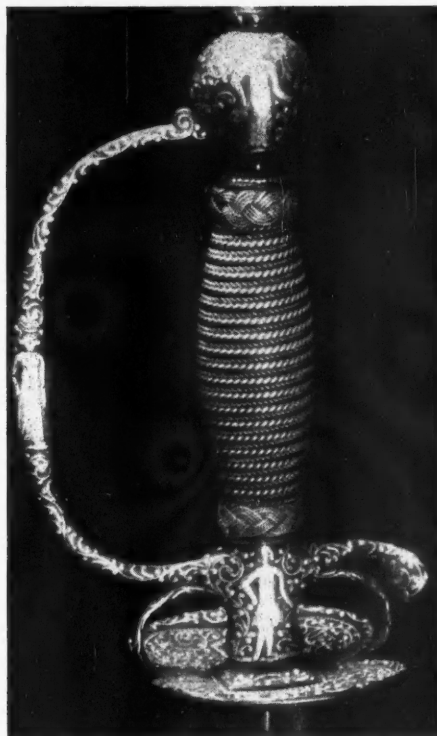
when this sculptor made many busts of Pitt, and the one I own is likely to be valuable?—OWN, Bridgnorth, Shropshire.

Joseph Nollekens, R.A. (1737-1822) "executed" a very large number of busts of Pitt, at least 150; that is to say, that he executed the original model and himself carved one or two examples, while his underpaid assistants turned out the rest. The biography of the sculptor, by J. T. Smith, whose father was one of Nollekens's assistants, is one of the most curious and interesting of its type in existence.

A SWORD TO IDENTIFY

I shall be very grateful if any of your experts can identify the period and country of origin of this sword. It is a small one and is only 30½ ins. from the top of the hilt to the point. The blade is a beautiful piece of work, triangular in section, grooved and very delicately wrought. The hilt is of iron with inlaid gold detail on very dark blue enamel ground, the grip of alternating gold and silver wire. The scabbard is missing.—GERALD BROWN (Flt. Lieut.), Abingdon.

The date of the small-sword, of which a photograph is submitted, is approximately 1740-50, or perhaps a few years later. The blade of triangular section, of modified Colichemarde type lacking the shoulders, is of a fashion common to English, French and some Low Country weapons of the period; German swords are almost exclusively provided with bi-convex blades of rapier type. The hilt is international in its constructional features, but details of its outline may be regarded as essentially English—the large pommel, attenuated *pas-d'âne* and barrel-shaped grip. We do not know of an exact parallel to the enrichment of the hilt, but the use of a blue enamel background to the ornamentation is frequent on other English adjuncts to costume of the period. A mourning small-sword of about 1760-70 decorated with silver formal scrolls on a background of black enamel is known to have belonged to an old Cheshire family.



HILT OF AN ENGLISH SWORD, MID 18th-CENTURY

See Question: A Sword to Identify

"COCK-FIGHTING" CHAIRS

Could you, or one of your readers, please help me? I have recently come by an early 18th-century "cock-fighting" chair, a curious mixture of clumsiness and grace. It is nearly complete, with hinged backboard (or frontboard, according as you sit) on a slotted ratchet, with bevelled discs—for candlesticks or glasses?—on either side. But there is something missing. Ten inches below the back of the seat-rail, and between the immensely sturdy back legs, is a stretcher, only ¾ in. wide but 1½ ins. deep, and in the rear centre of its top is a slot, roughly V-shaped. Was there originally a small drawer between seat-rail and stretcher? There are no traces of runners to be seen, but perhaps the drawer could have been so weighted, or otherwise adapted, in the front—and here the slot may provide the answer—as to "stay put" when

COMMEMORATIVE JUGS

When your photographer was here he photographed three jugs in my possession, which did not figure in your article, but on

which I should be interested to have some information. They consist of a pair 9½ ins. high, with the spout formed as a man's face wearing a cocked hat; one side has flowers painted on it, the other the arms of Puleston of Emerald, near Wrexham, in a floral frame.

The other jug, 7½ ins. high, has a portrait of a short stout old man, and, beneath the spout, these verses:

The figure there is no mistaking
It is the famous man for ——— breaking
Oh! that instead of Horse and Mare
He had but broken Crockery Ware.
Each grateful Potter in a Bumper
Might drink the Health, of Orange Jumper.
—P. T. DAVIES-COOKE, Gwysaney, Mold.

The two outer jugs are very prettily decorated examples of the "Rodney" jug, made to commemorate the victory over De Grasse in the West Indies on April 12, 1782, with spout in the form of a head of the Admiral, from the Derby factory, and were probably produced not long after the date of the event. The flower painting looks like the work of one Edward Withers. The shield is a particularly pretty piece of rococo heraldry.

The other jug is one of those made to commemorate a man called "Orange Jumper," a horse-breaker who was employed to carry despatches between York and Wentworth House in the Yorkshire election of 1807, in which Lord Milton was the successful candidate. The figure and verses are transfer-printed and painted over. These jugs were made at the Don Pottery, Swinton, and this one probably has the mark (the name of the pottery) under the base. There are other specimens in the Fitzwilliam Museum and at York, in the Yorkshire Museum. There was an article on these jugs by W. A. Atkinson in *The Ladies Field*, for January 9, 1915.



"RODNEY" AND "ORANGE JUMPER" JUGS

See Question: Commemorative Jugs

HAMPSTEAD VILLAGE—II

By MURIEL BARRON

Among the ghosts evoked by Hampstead's many Regency houses are those of Keats, the Abbe Morel and the Duchesse d'Angouleme, Leigh Hunt, Walter Scott, Romney and Constable

IT is remarkable how long there persists in the hearts of so many sojourners in Hampstead a love of those steep streets and the varied landscape of the heath, with its ever-changing skies. Leigh Hunt, when he settled in the Vale of Health in 1815, realised his ambition, for "not even John Clare loved Helpstone's molehilly heath more than Hunt loved the place." Memories of the hours he spent with Hunt's children sailing paper boats on the Hampstead ponds may have been in Shelley's mind when he wrote to Peacock from Leghorn: "I most devoutly wish I were living near London . . . my inclinations point to it but I do not know whether I should not make up my mind to something more suburban. What are mountains, trees, heaths, or the glorious and ever-beautiful sky, with such sunsets as I have seen at Hampstead, to friends?" To Wordsworth, familiar with the grander scenery of the Lake District, it was a human interest which, he says, "stirred my mind agreeably, when I was at Hampstead, the accidental sight of the words Goulters Green painted on a board, as you see the names of the streets



WENTWORTH PLACE

The house where Keats spent his last months in England



ST. MARY'S, HOLLY PLACE

Roman Catholic Church built by the French emigre Abbe Morel

in London, recalling an ode of Akenside written at that place."

Again and again, after journeys far afield, Constable returned to Hampstead; first living in Well Walk, then in lodgings in Lower Terrace, in Downshire Hill, whence he writes to Leslie: "we are at Hampstead, at No. 1 Downshire Hill, a spot in the valley to the right as you enter the town. Our house is on the left of the New Chapel." But he returned again to Well Walk, it is easy to believe for the beauty of the view which he describes in a letter to his friend Dean Fisher. "Our little drawing room commands a view unsurpassed in Europe, from Westminster Abbey to Gravesend. The dome of St. Paul's in the air seems to realize Michael Angelo's words on seeing the Pantheon 'I will build such a thing in the sky.'" Though after his wife's death the painter returned to his house in Charlotte Street, his remains were laid by her side in the churchyard at Hampstead where, nearly 10 years earlier, he had declared: "I would gladly exclaim, here let me take my everlasting rest."

The vogue of Hampstead as a "spa" was in definite and permanent decline at the end of the eighteenth century.

The "Long Room" and Assembly Room in Well Walk were, in 1800, converted into private houses by their owner Thomas Wetherall the elder. The red brick exterior of Wetherall House still encases the remains of this resort of pleasure though sadly damaged by time and enemy action.

But as a healthy and convenient residential suburb Hampstead saw no falling-off in the demand for more and more of those neat villa residences, terraces and family houses which arose on what had been farms and market gardens. From the days of the Prince Regent well into the nineteenth century the influence of Nash is plainly visible in the architecture of the tree-shaded roads leading to and from the Heath. In the High Street, as in so many shopping centres, the old houses have been mostly refaced, or pulled down, but many still exist behind new though sometimes repellent exteriors.

Built of the then fashionable Norfolk brick, either the first or second house from the Wells Hotel (at that time the Green Man) was the lodging of John Keats and his brother Tom, already in an advanced stage of consumption. There, in the house of Bently the postman, Tom died and John took up his residence with his friend at Wentworth Place. This was one of a pair of semi-detached houses newly built by John Wentworth Dilke at the bottom of John Street—the present Keats Grove. This street, and its near neighbour Downshire Hill, were

A CORNER OF REGENCY HAMPSTEAD. ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, DOWNSHIRE HILL; ONE OF THE FEW REMAINING PROPRIETARY CHAPELS



then in process of being laid out on the site of a field, some say a brick-field, on the borders of the East Heath: running down from Haverstock Hill towards the proprietary chapel called St. John's, Downshire Hill—which was built in 1818. These houses, of varying sizes—some with charming Trafalgar balconies and flights of stone steps, some more modest semi-detached and only two storeys high, with brick façades and stone dressings—must have been built to suit the taste and needs of many various occupiers.

Dilke was among the earlier owners to be settled in one of his own pair of villas; we have it on Keats's own authority that there was no great speed in the laying-out of John Street. He writes to his sister one Sunday morning in February, 1820, from Wentworth Place: "The half-built houses opposite us stand just as they were and seem dying of old age before they are brought up."

"Portland Place," a pair of small houses beyond the church in Downshire Hill, bears the date 1823 on a painted plaster plaque.

It may well be that these names, as well as "Downshire Place," where Sara Coleridge lived a little later on, were used before the houses were numbered or the roads completely built up. "Upper Heath" and "Lower Heath" were sufficient indication to the Post Office, and letters at this period frequently bore no other address.

Though the subsequent owner altered Dilke's two houses by the addition of a large room on the east side, they bear so strong a family likeness to other pairs of houses in



No. 6, DOWNSHIRE HILL. Regency feeling at its best is shown in the delightful balcony with its tent-shaped roof
(Right) THE PORCH AND BELFRY OF ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, DOWNSHIRE HILL, BUILT IN 1818



HUNTERS LODGE, BELSIZE LANE
An example of Strawberry Hill Gothic

the neighbourhood that one may easily visualise their original appearance during those agonising months when the poet, knowing himself to be a dying man, stayed there "domesticated" as he puts it with Charles Armitage Brown, with Mrs. Brawne and her family occupying the adjoining house. After his serious attack on the preceding day Keats writes on February 19, 1820, to Fanny Brawne: "They say I must remain confined to this room for some time. The consciousness that you love me will make a pleasant prison of the house next to yours." Here too he wrote those brotherly letters to his young sister Fanny. In one of them he gives a picture of the scene from his sick room:

A Sopha bed is made up for me in the front Parlour which looks on the grass plot as you remember Mrs. Dilke's does. How much more comfortable than a dull room upstairs where one gets tired of the pattern of the bed curtains. Besides, I see all that passes—for instance now, this morning—if I had been in my own room I should not have seen the coals brought in. On Sunday between the hours of twelve and one I descried a Pot boy. I conjectured it might be the one o'clock beer—Old women with bobbins and red cloaks and unpresuming bonnets I see creeping about the heath. Gipseys after hare skins and silver spoons. Then goes by a fellow

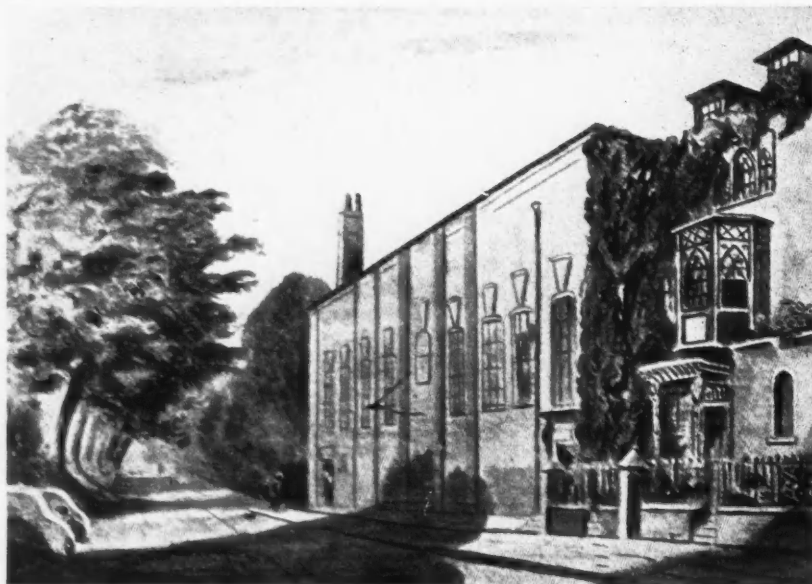
with a wooden clock under his arm that strikes a hundred and more. Then comes the old French emigrant who has been very well to do in France with his hands joined behind his hips, and his face full of political schemes. As for these fellows the Brickmakers they are always passing to and fro. I mustn't forget the two maiden Ladies in Well Walk who have a lap dog between them that they are very anxious about. It is a corpulent Little beast, whom it is necessary to coax along with an ivory tipp't cane. Carlo our neighbour Mrs. Brawne's dog and it meet sometimes. Lappy thinks Carlo a devil of a fellow and so do his Mistresses. Well they may—he would sweep them all down at a run; All for the Joke of it.

The mention of the "old French emigrant, who has been very well to do," recalls the name of the Abbé Morel, founder of the Roman Catholic Church on Holly Bush Hill built by him in 1816 for the use of about 200 French refugees from the Revolution who had established themselves in Hampstead.

Here, in the parsonage house adjoining the chapel, the Abbé ministered to his flock for 56 years. His bones lie under the

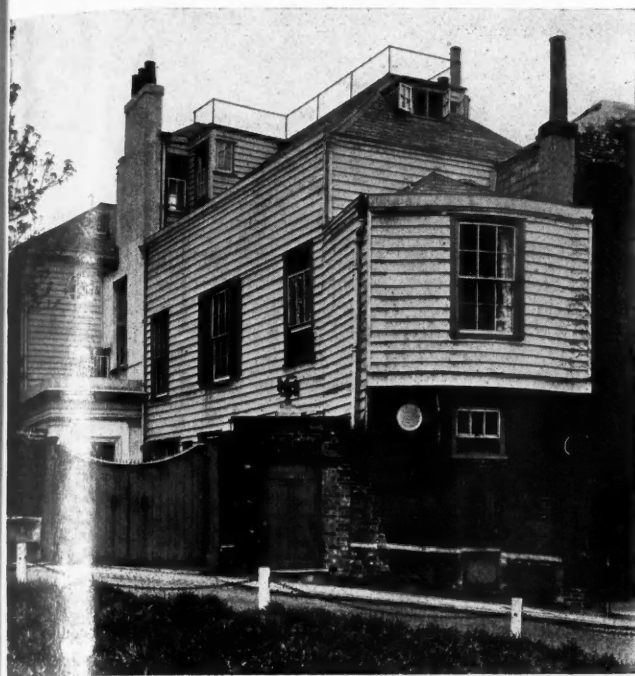


COTTAGES IN PROSPECT PLACE
OVERLOOKING THE CHURCHYARD



floor of the chapel he was instrumental in raising, in which more than one marriage of famous people has taken place, among them that of lovely Mary Anderson. There is a story recounted by an old nurse in the Nevinson family—Mrs. Simmonds who married and came to live in Hampstead in 1819: one day she saw a foreign-looking carriage standing at the bottom of Holly Bush Hill; two ladies, handsomely dressed but not like English ladies, were escorted to it by the Abbé Morel, bareheaded. The elder lady when seated in the carriage took the hand of the Abbé and kissed it repeatedly, the tears streaming down her face. A gentleman who also witnessed this scene turned to Mrs. Simmonds and said: "Do you know who that is? She is the Duchesse d'Angoulême." A link between the France of the Bourbons and our own day! For old Mrs. Simmonds died as recently

(Left) THE OLD PUMP ROOM IN WELL WALK. Built 1701, demolished 1880



ROMNEY'S HOUSE AND STUDIO, HOLLY BUSH HILL. Designed and built by himself and in which he died. Hayley calls it "Romney's singular house." (Right) **THE ADJOINING HOUSES**

as 1896, still living on Holly Bush Hill, and is remembered to-day by some of Hampstead's oldest residents.

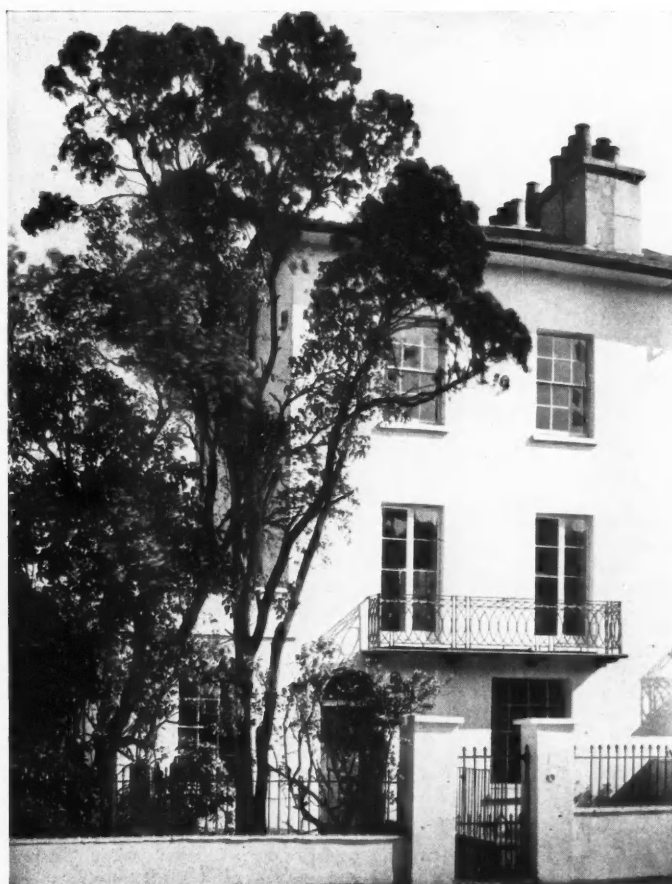
The building activities after the Battle of Waterloo in the north-western London suburbs began to link Kentish Town, Camden Town, Marylebone, Paddington and the fringes of Hampstead and Highgate into one. Stucco villas with pleasant gardens in which still flourished the cherry and pear trees of the market gardens they supplanted, terraces

of neat houses, some with a garnish of Gothic decoration, some in the classic taste of the brothers Adam, arose between the Strand and the Hampstead heights, so that Mr. Bunbury's words, spoken to Garrick and Sir Joshua Reynolds on their picnic excursion from Adelphi Terrace to Hampstead half a century before, were fulfilled. "Sterne was seated by the side of Sir Joshua, and Gainsborough mounted the phaeton with Mr. Bunbury that he might, in his own words,

'behold the butter flowers and the daisies, the summer houses and haycocks.' 'They are planning some new streets out yonder,' said Bunbury as we passed the old 'Adam and Eve,' pointing towards Marylebone with his whip. 'Confound them,' said Garrick, 'I wonder where these mad fellows intend to carry the town, tempting strangers here. Why, as old Child said a hundred years ago, the head is growing too big for the body. What would he say if he could see it now.'



ONE OF A PAIR OF BOW-FRONTED HOUSES IN KEATS GROVE



A HOUSE IN DOWNSHIRE HILL
The back of the basement was originally the stable

THE FIRST HOLE

A Golf Commentary by BERNARD DARWIN

THE thought of the first hole is one to conjure up all manner of visions; of agony in the nervous starting for a match or medal round; of ecstasy as we dash out on to the tee on the first day of a golfing holiday after long abstinence. I can still recall with a pleasurable tingling of memory the sensation that can only come to any one of us once in a lifetime, namely that of playing the first hole of a new century. On that New Year's morning my opponent and I resolved if possible to hit the first ball at Aberdovey. We sneaked out of the house before the rest of the party, clattered down the hill, walked as fast as dignity permitted along the front and fairly broke into a trot on the railway platform that leads to the links. Had some one anticipated us? We felt as did Whymper and his companions in their conquest of the Matterhorn, wondering in horrid suspense, as they neared the top, whether the Italians had got there before them. No, there was not a soul in sight; the links lay utterly solitary; we had achieved our ambition and, as it chanced to be my honour, the first tee shot of the century was mine.

That is, however, an egotistical if pleasing irrelevance. Let me get down to the subject in earnest. Were I to write an article on the seventeenth hole—and I have doubtless often done so—I should have only one kind of merit to consider, because it is a truth universally accepted that the seventeenth hole should be a beast, a difficult testing, nerve-racking beast such as may ruin the most blameless of scores, one on which the fate of empires may worthily depend. With the first hole, on the other hand, there are two different virtues to be reckoned with. A hole may be a great hole in itself, bristling with difficulty and interest and yet for that very reason by no means in its right place as a first hole. Another hole may present no striking problem nor make the pulse beat very fast, and yet from a utilitarian point of view may approach the ideal.

It is more or less axiomatic that the first hole should enable the players to get away from the tee as quickly as possible, to which end it should be fairly long and fairly plain-sailing. I recall one, now non-existent, which fully answered this description. It was at delightful Porthcawl, in the days when the course started nearer the town than it does to-day. How well I remember playing it with my old friend Edmund Spencer, then one of the shining lights of the young Hoylake school. In front of us stretched a lovely expanse of turf with no kind of visible obstruction, and in the dim distance he pointed out to me a lonely white stone. It was at the back of the green and we had to hit and hit and hit again till we got there. That was perhaps carrying a good principle a little far, but a hole without many hazards, which calls for three shots in the reaching, does speed the players on their way. Conversely a one-shot hole is the worst kind of first hole. When Muirfield began with a one-shotter calculations showed that definitely fewer couples could get round in an Open Championship during the day than on other courses.

To-day the ball goes so far that it is difficult to predicate a hole which a big hitter will not reach in two; but when driving was a little more moderate I should have said that the first hole at Sunningdale was an ideal opening hole, by no means without interest, but comparatively free from calamitous trouble and demanding from reasonable citizens two full shots and a pitch. The first at Worlington had the same sort of merit and makes still, I think, an admirable start, but where are the three wooden club shots of yester year? I saw Taylor and Jack White take them, full measure, to get up in 1895, and now the lusty undergraduate from Cambridge is home with a drive and an iron—if, which is not invariably the case, he hits them straight. St. Andrews has a first hole of a different type which has much to commend it. It is hardly possible to get into trouble with

the tee shot, though I remember one Walker Cup match in which the crowd held its breath as a rather erratic driver on our side hit off. The Burn can and does bring many people to grief with their approach, but it does not waste much time and that is a great point.

It is more amusing to consider those first holes which owe their reputation rather to the fact that they are too good to come first. Undoubtedly one of the great first holes is that at Hoylake, which is greater still, as I know to my cost, as the nineteenth. It needs two fine, straight shots to reach the green; the out-of-bounds field lurks greedily on the right, and since the player must turn at right angles when he has passed the corner of the field, he has two different winds to combat at one and the same hole. Yet that out-of-bounds threat, which largely makes the hole, does permit of a good deal of time being wasted as the wretched player—*experto credo*—drops ball after ball over his shoulder and sees them vanish over the cop. From a merely practical and pedestrian point of view, therefore, it is not the ideal beginning. I observe, however, that Mr. Simpson and Mr. H. N. Wethered make it the first hole of their ideal or eclectic course, and I bow to them readily.

Another hole that is too good, or at any rate too potentially disastrous, to be the first is that at Prestwick, with the out-of-bounds railway on the right, the cross-bunker in front and various troubles on the left. Admittedly it is not what it was in gutty days. To-day the strong player may take a spoon from the tee and pitch home with almost anything for his second shot. Once upon a time two wooden club shots or a drive and a long iron were wanted and then it *was* a hole, and what a nineteenth! I came across by chance the other day some figures which show its ancient quality. In 1893

Willie Auchterlonie won the Open Championship at Prestwick and his figures at that first hole for the four rounds were respectively 5, 8, 6 and 6. Two out of the four were bad starts and one was disastrous, but that the winner of the Championship should take an average of one over sixes there says something for the terrors of the hole, as it does for his recuperative powers. It has not by any means lost its dangers even with the enervating rubber-core. In the Army Championship of 1930 Captain E. D. Stevenson caused some excitement by holing the last hole at Prestwick, which is 283 yds. long, in one shot; but he had taken 10 shots to the first.

An opening hole for which I have a great affection, an unquestionably good hole and yet not too good for its place, is that at St. George's, Sandwich. No great harm can come to the tee shot, for the rushes that once caught a topped ball have been almost exterminated; but a good drive is rewarded by getting over the "kitchen," and the second, whether we carry the cross-bunker or sneak along the little valley past it to the right, is full of interest. That, too, makes a good nineteenth, for when people are really frightened there is nothing like a cross-bunker to make them take the eye off too soon. I remember a certain nineteenth in the Halford Hewitt Cup at Deal, where the streamlet of innocent aspect guards the first green. Heavens! how hard our man did top his little pitch, and, thank heaven, how the ball leaped over the brook and we won the match. Among the best inland courses, apart from the two I named earlier, I cannot think of any very notable first holes. Liphook—yes, that has a good second shot; but for the most part they begin in a comparatively commonplace manner and reserve their chief beauties and problems till a little later in the round, which is quite as it should be. One must not give way to wishful thinking, but the first hole played after peace is declared can never be commonplace for those who are alive to play it. Long or short, simple or difficult, it will at that moment be far the best hole in the world.

WAR-TIME PRODUCTION AT BADMINTON

By MAJOR NELSON ROOKE

WHEN war began on September 3, 1939, harvest was barely in. Including that, we are now about to gather our fifth war harvest, and this one, speaking nationally, will probably be the greatest of all time.

To confound the gloomy, "impoverished" grass land at Badminton Park, which has been heavily cropped since it was ploughed in anticipation of the crisis in 1938, promises to yield even more bountifully this year than in any of the previous four years. On this shallow brash soil care has naturally had to be taken to safeguard fertility by adhering, so far as the exigencies of war allow, to the "rules of good husbandry"—(1) a suitable (though modified) rotation of crops, including the cleaning and enriching potato "break"; (2) the use of balanced artificial manures and farm-yard dung and (3) the feeding of cattle and sheep on the land.

BACK TO THE FOUR-COURSE SYSTEM

The time has now come for a more definite return to the old four-course system of cropping—seeds (clovers and grasses); wheat (or oats); roots; barley. In particular, seeds must again take their accustomed place. Though normally they remain down for only one year, in such special cases as seed-production, for intensive milk, or to restore impoverished land, they may with the consent of the War Agriculture Executive Committee remain for longer periods. Their particular functions in the rotation are (1) to rest the land after white straw crops; (2) to fix nitrogen in the soil; (3) to replace humus, and (4) to afford folding for sheep or grazing for cattle with the beneficial results

which follow intensive feeding on the land. The use of leafy pedigree strains of clovers and grasses now gives far better results from the seeds break than were obtained even a generation ago with commercial strains.

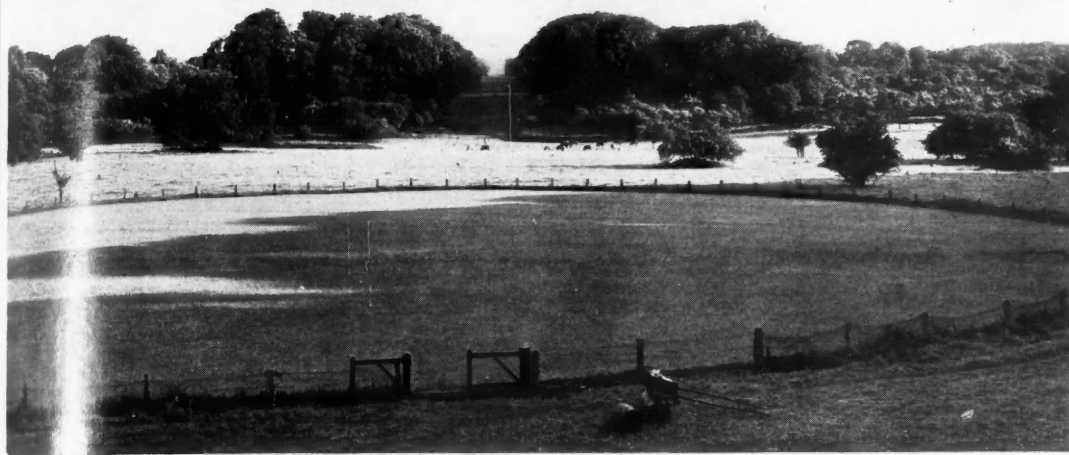
The elasticity which a 1,000-acre grass park provides is certainly an advantage, because more and still more can be ploughed to replace land sown down to seeds after three or four corn crops. But even such expenses have their limits, and resort has to be made in the long run to traditional farming methods and the bed-rock principles of good husbandry.

AREAS RECLAIMED BY CLEARING SCRUB

Further areas have been added by clearing dense scrub with modern machinery and much toil. Steam tackle and bull-dozers were got to work and large tree stumps were blown out of the ground with charges of explosives extracted from dud German bombs. Caterpillar tractor and prairie-buster plough did the rest, and it has been possible this spring to plant an additional 20 acres of potatoes—to produce, we hope, many tons of useful human food.

As a contrast to 1,200 acres entirely grass five years ago, the ploughed area this year amounts to 650 acres, producing many hundreds of tons of arable crops for national needs, and this concurrently with a considerable increase in the cattle and sheep population. Needless to say deer have been drastically reduced.

Harvests now include wheat, barley, oats, beans, potatoes, flax and linseed. Two combine-harvesters, a self-binder, a flax-puller and a potato-lifter are among the mechanical aid to a fairly strong force of harvest labour. Last



BADMINTON PARK

The avenue to the entry front from Worcester Lodge as it was before the war

year's lousy weather compressed our main harvesting operations into about 10 days of concentrated effort. During that time farm, estate, military, schoolboy and women workers, some strong, furnished four ricking parties, one thrashing gang, personnel for two combines, one binder, two mowers, sundry lorries, and a "field" of eight scythers. Even with this force some of the wheat sprouted in the stook. This we threshed wet from the field and sent straight into the kilns for drying, after which it was fit for milling.

PRE-FABRICATED THATCH

An aftermath of work followed harvest. Pre-fabricated thatch had been got ready during slack periods by the use of a machine, and this had to be fixed to the rick roofs. Unless carefully and thickly made, this thatch is not so effective as the old method. Now that straw is plentiful it is a wise precaution to top each stack with a wagon-load. The straw should be laid in courses from the eaves upwards, each succeeding course overlapping the one below. If the roof is then lightly raked downwards, there is little danger of showers penetrating to the corn (or hay) before thatching can be carried out.

Many precious tons of bread-corn are lost each year through bad stacking and faulty or delayed thatching. The June *Journal* of the Ministry of Agriculture has an article by Mr. Oldershaw on this subject which should be read by every farmer.

Straw left on the ground by the combine-harvester gave us a problem. It was too wet to sweep and soon became sodden and spoilt. Eventually it was burnt where it lay in order to get the land ploughed for the next crop. A pick-up baler would be the answer, but they are practically unobtainable. The loss of the straw from a financial point of view was a small matter, as the mills had stopped taking it for paper-making. The demand for this purpose seems oddly spasmodic in the middle of a world war with its acute paper shortage. As one farmer said: "When I've got the straw and the transport the mills won't take it. When I've got neither, or only one or the other, they shout for more straw!" [The paper-makers' difficulties are due to a shortage of machinery suitable for handling straw, coupled with a glut of straw at certain seasons.—Ed.]

RURAL WASTAGES

Other examples of rural wastages are (a) the quantities of sawdust dumped wherever a sawmill is set up; (b) the tracts of roadside grass which go ungrazed. Surely there is useful spare-time employment here for boys and girls to feed cattle and an opportunity for keeping large numbers of milking goats? (c) The unlimited honey harvest awaiting hive bees, of which there is an altogether too small a population. (d) The hedgerow harvest of fruits and herbs, the bulk of which runs to waste.

It may interest some people to know whether or not a farming enterprise like this at Badminton "pays." With prices fixed at

reasonable levels, as is the case at present for most products, there is of course a margin of profit on paper. This is not to say, however, that there is a growing credit balance in the bank. The reverse I am afraid is the case, because intensive farming for war-time production calls for expensive plant and machinery. All the profit and more has gone in this way. Tractors cost £300 to £400 each; combine-harvesters £500; binders £120; elevators £90; hammer-mills £120; trailer wagons £100; potato-pickers £80. These are only a few items. Add to them the hundred and one others—drills, manure-distributors, ploughs, harrows, cultivators, horse-hoes, etc., and small tools of many kinds at war-time prices—and the total is somewhat staggering.

It can readily be seen, therefore, that a farmer may have to pay substantial taxes without having the cash to turn to—unless he is in the fortunate position of having spare capital from which to buy all the additional equipment which war-time needs and modern methods and the ploughing policy demand.

THE GHOST OF THE TURRET

ON a September day in the 1920s I was motoring from Scotland and had planned to pass one night with a relative in an old castle, which I had been told she had modernised with genius and without destroying the character of the place. I had hoped to get there at midday and do some sight-seeing, but an unfortunate mishap to the car delayed me, and it was 8.30 p.m. before I arrived. The family were at dinner, and I joined them as I was, and before going to my room. I was so tired that I went to bed about ten o'clock. My hostess showed me to my room, and all I noticed was that I was taken down a long stone passage leading from the head of the stairs, that the door was at the end, before a turn to the right, and that therefore I was to occupy a corner room.

Although it had stone walls the room seemed a bright and large one, with windows on two sides and in the corner between them a little recess down some steps that I vaguely thought of as a "powdering closet," but which now held a bath. My things had been unpacked and I undressed and tumbled into bed quickly and fell asleep at once, without misgivings.

I woke in a panic. The room was in pitch darkness and I was overwhelmed by a feeling of horror impossible to describe. The hairs on top of my head seemed made of wires, projecting ice-cold ends into my brain, and I felt paralysed. All I heard was a *tramp, tramp, tramp*, as of a man in clanking armour going down a stone stair close by. I tried to reason with myself. There was no stairway near, I recalled, so how could I really be hearing those footsteps? It must be a nightmare.

But it was all to no purpose. There was an interval and then came the *tramp, tramp, tramp* again, not of boots on stone but of steel, and it

As for the near future of farming the Minister of Agriculture's Four-year Plan envisages the ploughing of every ploughable acre of the 10,000,000 acres of grass land in England and Wales, the extension of ley farming (or alternate husbandry) and a big increase in livestock—better bred and freer from disease than hitherto.

This programme offers enormous scope to both arable and livestock farmers; in fact it aims at converting the majority of farmers into both. It is a sound policy in the interests of the nation, the land and the farmer. The technique should be the subject of discussion and written expositions in order to make it widely known as soon as possible. Periodicals devoting themselves to rural subjects can help to effect this in a large degree, and COUNTRY LIFE, as a leader in modern thought upon agricultural subjects, will confer a benefit to the nation and farmers alike if it can see its way to publish informed articles on these very vital aspects of food production which combine with them the husbanding of the land's inestimable resources.

seemed to me that of the same person, going upstairs this time. I turned icy cold; my pulse seemed to stop and I remember wondering if one could really die of fright. I thought of the bell. Where did it ring? Dare I put my hand out? Where could I go, if I could move at all? Then I knew no more, and suppose I fainted. It was light when I next opened my eyes. I was so tired, and as my experience came back I remember feeling my hair, and going to the glass to see if it had turned white or changed at all. Then I realised with relief that I was leaving the castle that day and need never be in that room again, and I began to throw off the stunned feeling with which I woke.

Next morning I was told I looked ill and asked if I had slept well. Knowing some people were rather touchy about the haunting of their houses I had decided to be careful of what I told them, so I merely said I had been wakened by what I thought was a tramping up and down a stone staircase, but it must have been imaginary, as there seemed no such stair close by. The others looked at each other, and someone said: "But there is. The turret staircase goes past that room, though the door has been built up, and you may have heard the guards who used that stair, and kept watch from the turret all night." I asked what was known of the room I had slept in, and the reply was: "The Lady of — was kept a prisoner there in about 1380 and later walled up alive with her unborn child in the recess down the steps."

I still shake when I think of the night on which I joined—as I am convinced—in the despair and terror of that wretched woman, but I gather that others had used the room without being disturbed. Nevertheless the woman's ghost has been often seen on the turret on that side of the castle.

M. B.

LATE SUMMER AMONG THE VEGETABLES

Varieties to Sow for Winter and Spring—
Harvesting the Onion Crop—The Treatment of
Celery



The main onion crop ready for harvesting. In order to assist the ripening of the bulbs the foliage is bent over and the bulbs are gently eased up by means of a fork

(Left) The bulbs lifted and spread out in a greenhouse to dry off thoroughly before being stored for the winter. All bull-necked specimens should be used as soon as possible, as these will not keep. Any bulbs with signs of disease should also be used and not stored

WITH the possible exception of a few weeks in early spring there is, perhaps, no other time of year when the gardener finds it more difficult to keep abreast of routine duties than now and during the next month. Thanks to the general conditions of the past few weeks early crops have been maturing quickly, and as they are harvested the ground requires preparation for a second crop to maintain supplies through the autumn and winter.

Growing crops, such as runner and French beans, approaching maturity require attention in the way of hoeing, mulching and watering if the weather is dry, and the same can be said of the outdoor tomatoes which at the time of writing give promise of a good crop. Onions and shallots are both ahead of the calendar this season, and the latter are ready for harvesting. Autumn-sown onions, too, are mature and ripe for gathering, and so is garlic. If not already completed, the setting out of the celery plants into their permanent quarters should be undertaken without delay and the same applies to leeks. The careful gardener will carry out a preventive spraying with Bordeaux mixture or one of the proprietary copper compounds against the dreaded blight disease of potatoes and at the same time extend the spraying to the outdoor tomatoes which are afflicted with the same disease. A watch must also be kept for mildew, especially on late-sown peas. If there are signs of attack dust the plants with flowers of sulphur, including the vegetable marrows in the dusting, as these are also subject to the trouble. A dusting with derris will ward off caterpillars from the cabbage and other green crops and check black fly on the runner beans. Each and all these are duties to which the vigilant gardener must attend, if he is to reap an abundant harvest of clean and good quality crops.

Perhaps the most urgent task is to get all the early crops, such as peas and potatoes, early carrots, turnips and onions, cleared off the ground as quickly as possible to make room for later supplies. The ground from which the early potatoes have been taken makes an excellent site for the sowing of the crop of cabbage for next spring. All that need be done is to give a dressing of lime, tread down the surface well to

secure a firm base, and draw shallow drills about a foot apart. Before sowing, water the drills well, a precaution that should be taken with all summer sowings, and sow thinly, not merely as an economy in seed but to ensure robust and stocky plants that will transplant well. After sowing, apply a mulch of lawn mowings over the rows to conserve the surface moisture.

Carrots, both main-crop and the early stump-rooted varieties to provide young roots in the autumn, beetroot, turnips, parsley and spinach are other crops that can be sown now. The last-named will do well in a shady place, and the plants should be thinned out to about a foot apart. For saladings, during the winter, a thin sowing of the green curled and the broad-leaved Batavian endive is well worth while, and occasional sowings of lettuce should not be forgotten, a variety such as Ideal being selected for use during the autumn. In ground cleared of early potatoes another sowing of French beans can be made with advantage to come in during September, when they will be most welcome.

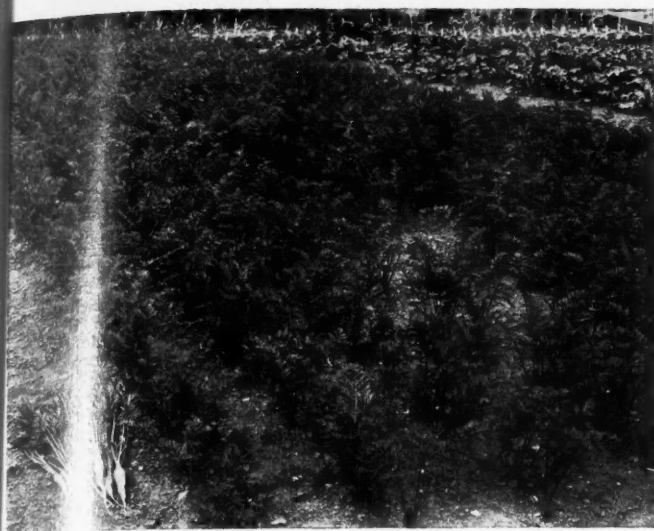
Now that the leaves have turned yellow and are withering off, the cloves of shallots should be lifted carefully and dried in the sun, turning them over occasionally to ensure thorough ripening before storing them. Garlic, too, should be lifted while still green, but when growth has finished, and laid out in rows until the leaves have withered, when the cloves can be cleared and stored. The leaves of the early-sown onions are already beginning to fall over, and when this is evident the process of ripening should be assisted by bending over the foliage with the back of a rake, as shown in one of the

accompanying illustrations and easing up the bulbs slightly with a fork. After a few days the bulbs can be lifted and laid out on the ground to dry in the sun or placed on the floor of a greenhouse, where they should be turned over occasionally to assist thorough ripening before being tied in bunches and stored for the winter.

There should be no delay now in putting out the last of the celery plants into their permanent quarters, taking the precaution to lift each plant with a good ball of soil and watering well before lifting. Firm planting is necessary, the plants being put out about a foot apart in the rows and being dusted with soot a day or two afterwards. Any early rows wanted for use in late September or so should now have all the side growths removed, as well as the small lower leaves, and the stalks tied loosely with raffia to keep them together and the plants in an upright position. A spraying with Burgundy mixture will help to prevent rust disease, and, if celery fly is troublesome, spraying



Hoeing through a crop of leeks. This crop should now be growing well and requires an occasional hoeing



To maintain a supply of young carrots through the autumn, successful sowings of the stump-rooted varieties should be made during the next few weeks



Celery tied with a strand of raffia prior to earthing up. This crop now requires plenty of soot overhead and ample water at the root. All side growths should be removed

with quassia will probably check the pest. So far, in the south at least, the main-crop potatoes look well and clean, but the gardener will be wise to give the plants a spraying with Bordeaux mixture, Burgundy mixture or one of the ready-made copper compounds as a preventive against "blight." The first symptoms of the trouble show as brownish spots on the foliage, and, with a bad infection and under suitable conditions of moist and muggy weather, the trouble soon spreads to stems and tubers. Any badly infected plants should be lifted and destroyed, and if the protective film of copper applied in the first spraying is washed off by rain a second should be given. This preventive spraying should include outdoor tomatoes,

which are subject to the same trouble and yet are so often neglected, with the result that a considerable proportion of the crop, especially green fruits gathered at the end of September and put on shelves to ripen slowly, becomes a total loss. As with the potatoes, the first signs of infection are dark brownish or purplish areas on the leaves, and later similar patches show on the fruits, the first stage in the complete decay of the tissues. Early spraying with a copper compound is advisable and the best insurance against the trouble and consequent loss of valuable fruit. It is important to keep all the side shoots removed from the tomato plants and advisable to stop them at the fourth truss. Little or no good results from letting

the plants run up to make five or six trusses outdoors. A surface mulch of lawn mowings or some littery material will prove beneficial in conserving surface moisture and reducing the need for watering in dry spells, which is never advisable with outdoor tomatoes.

A good soaking with liquid manure will benefit both the vegetable marrows and the globe artichokes from which all the yellowing foliage should be removed. Mulching with manure will also help the runner beans, especially after they have had a good soaking at the root, and, if the weather is dry and hot, a light spraying overhead with rain water, preferably in the evening, is of the greatest benefit to the plants.

G. C. TAYLOR.

ALIEN SHEEP

By E. L. GRANT WATSON

ALTHOUGH sheep have been domesticated in England from remote periods, and although British pedigree animals have been in constant demand for export from these islands, which have become in the eyes of foreign buyers their ancestral home, and although English sheep are world-famous, yet, viewed individually at close range they still retain a singularly foreign appearance.

The sheep's countenance speaks of Asiatic highlands. A Semite, it has wandered with Father Abraham from Ur of the Chaldees to the shores of Palestine; its pattering feet have found their way over the slopes of Mount Hermon, and it has coughed its way down the valley of Jordan. It has been moulded by nature to live in the vicinity of rocks, where its rounded shape affords protection, making it to appear as a stone among stones. Its expression is singularly un-European, at once sapient and foolish: sapient by virtue of its antiquity, foolish in its woolly wig, fringing a shaven face. It is the Asiatic caricature of the typical aunt, upon whose prominent nose one might expect to find gold-rimmed spectacles. It is complacent in its own drollness, yet possessing dignity that the most atavistic of its habits cannot destroy. At close range it is an enigma from the Orient, and the meditative eye is unable to plumb its mystery or read its secret.

At a distance the sheep has a different aspect and among its fellows has become part of the English landscape. The grazing flock stretches over the rounded surface of the down; at twilight it appears as a portion of the earth, moving and changing its contours, and the unit, which form the flock, when they can be discerned, suggest a mystical participation with the earth they tread, and with the vegetation they eat.

Our English downland-flora are as they are because of the sheep. Their flowers grow on short stems, close to the earth, flowering quickly, and seeding quickly, lest they should not find time enough for their propagation before the close-cropping teeth of the sheep tear them from their roots. The wandering flocks have imposed this habit on them, and only when the sheep are absent will the stems gradually lengthen, the flowers grow larger, and the accelerated life-rhythm become slowed to its normal pitch. As the sheep have grown to be part of the landscape, so they have moulded the landscape to themselves. The flocks, streaming across a hillside, advancing slowly, like retarded cloud-patterns, have transferred from the lands of their distant origin the archetypal hieroglyphs of their earthly significance, and these have become the well-known letters of our English alphabet, spelling the meanings of our farm lands, and of our hearts.

We see in these wool-enfolded bodies and their odd eastern physiognomies more than mutton and wool, and, coming on them at the lambing season on an evening of clear sky, with frost in the air, we listen to their bleating voices, and snuff their strong, rank smell, and share with the old man, their shepherd, who is banking straw against some hurdles for break-wind, something of his incommunicable affection and power of guardianship. His and ours are the feelings of "The Good Shepherd," and we do not then think of the day when they are to be sold as mutton or lamb, but only of the present, when, needing protection, they recognise his goodwill as part of their heritage. They are become a symbol and stand for many undefined things; each is potentially the lost sheep of which the Gospels speak. It is for one of these that the shepherd will leave his ninety-and-nine. From them is the Paschal lamb of

sacrifice, the propitiation of sins, lifting forgiveness to heaven from the scarlet blood of sacrifice; and in our thought they become at last, and inevitably, the slaughtered animal of the butcher's shop, whose cloven head, exposed brain and protruding tongue is a horror to our cultural aspirations.

Into the lopsided remnant of a haystack they have eaten their way. It sags above their steaming bodies, and their quick breaths, coming from under it, are clouds in the frosty air. They are secure in their shelter and trustful of the old man, who, like the landscape, has taken on some quality of their own. His dog crouches at his feet; the twilight deepens, and the bleatings of the flock follow up the valley, carried afar on the still, frosty air.

Later in the year, some favoured ewes and their lambs will be turned on to the sprouting wheatfields. Here they help pack the soil, both with their feet and the weight of their reclining bodies, affording the young plants a better foothold. They nibble the forward shoots, obtaining food for themselves and at the same time forcing the plants to put out two or three supplementary shoots in place of the one original. In this way the crop is thickened and strengthened. Better straw is produced, not so likely to grow too long nor to be so easily beaten down by wind or rain at harvest-time.

The sheep thus get their living for a week or so, contributing their droppings as a scattered dressing. Amid the pale green contours of the fields they are woolly powder-puffs with shining haloes, where the sun strikes and is reflected. Their lambs, showing but fainter outlines, gambol on long legs, straying far from their mothers, until, hunger-reminded, they scamper back to butt at the udders, their tails writhing and trembling in delight.

CORRESPONDENCE

FURTHER "CANINE CONCLUSIONS"

SIR,—I have often wondered why the large poodle has not been used for the war work of which Miss Huldine Beamish writes so interestingly in her article (July 2). It seems to me that this breed has all the attributes that Miss Beamish requires. They are generally accepted by those who know them to be the most intelligent breed there is (although this will no doubt be disputed by all owners of all other breeds!). Unfortunately, their original purpose, that of an all-round gun-dog, has been lost in the mists of time, but the sporting instinct is very strong in them and they are one of the easiest breeds to train to a gun.

I can only imagine that the fact that none of them appears to have been offered for this work is because other owners, like myself, cannot bring themselves to part with such a treasured companion! In these days it must be hard for owners of kennels to find food for any number of dogs, and if Miss Beamish gets the opportunity of obtaining a poodle from a kennel that might wish to reduce its numbers for the duration of the war, I am sure she will find that my claims for this breed are fully justified.—PHYLLIS C. MACKIE, *The Old Forge, Stoke St. Mary, Taunton, Somerset.*

DOG LOVERS

SIR,—Please accept my congratulations on publishing the best article on dogs that I have read for years. I refer to *Canine Conclusions*, by Huldine V. Beamish. This does not mean that I agree entirely with what Miss Beamish writes, but I respect her judgment and opinion.

When I met a dog-lover friend this was part of our conversation:

Self: "Did you read the article on dogs in COUNTRY LIFE?"

Friend: "Yes, very good; what do you think?"

Self: "Excellent: wish we could read more like that."

Friend: "Yes, indeed, instead of rot about show dogs and their 'points.'"

There must be very many of your readers who think as we do.—J. MURRAY THOMSON, 11, Melville Place, Edinburgh, 3.

BULL TERRIERS

SIR,—As a constant and therefore, in these days, very obviously, an enthusiastic reader of your admirable paper, it is seldom that I find an article in it that is open to criticism, but that by Miss Huldine V. Beamish is one that most distinctly calls for comment.

In it Miss Beamish goes out of her way to compare the mental capacity and the physical attributes of the Alsatian wolfhound with the similar properties in the white bull terrier, to the detriment of the latter. Comparisons are admittedly odious!

The Alsatian wolfhound is a direct descendant of the German wolf and, but for the soft-heartedness of the Kennel Club, would never have been recognised as a distinct breed of dog in this country. He is admittedly clever but in my opinion absolutely untrustworthy, deceitful to a degree, and a coward of the lowest description when cornered. The white bull terrier on the other hand, originating as he does from a cross between the old British bulldog and one or more of the many varieties of terrier, is like the true Britisher, of a quiet, contented disposition. To anyone who knows him it is impossible to conceive him doing anything crooked. I have always found him absolutely trustworthy with children and, incidentally, devoted to them. His courage and pluck are indomitable. He never picks a quarrel, but like his counterpart in the human race, if someone else does, then it is, put bluntly, Heaven help the someone.

Miss Beamish writes: "I never had much to do with bull terriers until I started this general training." May it not have been evidence of their intelligence that they declined to do what somebody who knows nothing about them suggested that they should do?

I am not wasting all this space of yours as a novice or as a mere bull terrier "fan," but as the author of the first monograph ever published on the breed; a judge who for many years held the record for the number of entries entered under him or her, at Cruft's, in bull terrier classes. I

issue, and feel I am entitled to claim the record for "our" cuckoo. On a somewhat noisy night here, about the middle of May, in the midst of whirling planes and much anti-aircraft gunfire, etc., our cuckoo's persistent note was heard above all the din! Thinking he might induce sleep, I proceeded to count, but after counting 422 consecutive "cuck-oo's" (with only one very slight pause), I decided to try to sleep without his aid.

I should like to say how I look forward each week to the next copy of COUNTRY LIFE. After reading it, I send it to two lots of sisters, and

tern's nest to be seen was on June 15. There were only two eggs but the nest was more elaborate than usual, being well lined with dried grasses. Oystercatchers are plentiful and I have found quite a number of their nests, most of them containing three eggs. In the large bog several snipe have their eggs already and on a calmish evening quite a lot of "drumming" is to be heard. The birds nesting in the garden in the veronica bushes are the thrush, blackbird and twite. One or two nests are even in the wall which surrounds the garden. The cornrake is becoming very scarce here. A few years ago when I was ill during the summer they were a perfect nuisance, their "crake" preventing me from sleeping. I have seen them only once this year and heard them only perhaps a dozen times. The red-necked phalarope is absent from its old nesting haunt and I blame the rats, for I once found the old bird eaten and the four chicks dead and it was certainly a rat which was the culprit.

The curlew does not nest in Uist, but this year there are quite a number of them remaining with us, which seems rather strange. Other non-breeding birds are the barn-tailed godwit, of which about 30 are daily to be seen, and several turnstones in full breeding plumage. Mallard appear to be nesting in fewer numbers here as the years go by: it is a great pity.—G. B., *North Uist.*

[Our correspondent's reference to the decrease of the cornrake in North Uist is of considerable interest in view of the fact that this species has practically disappeared from England, but it was hoped that it was maintaining its ground in more northern parts of the British Isles. It seems possible that the time may come when it will be unknown as a British breeding bird, though why is a mystery.—Ed.]

ROYAL COFFERS

From Lady Ruggles-Brise.

SIR,—As a footnote to my letter about coffers published on April 30, I have recently discovered in the *Connoisseur* (which kindly gives me permission to reproduce it) an account dated 1668 for "Two trunks covered with Russia Leather with drawers: the lockes of the Best. For the Pages of his Maties Bedchamber." This was supplied by Richard Pigg, Coffermaker to "Thomas Townsend, Esqre Deputy to the right Honble the Earle of Sandwich Mar of his Maties great Wardrobe."—SHEELAH RUGGLES-BRISE, *Midford Castle, Bath.*

A STOAT'S GAMBOLS

SIR,—I have just had a most unusual experience with a stoat which you may consider of sufficient interest for publication.

My wife and I were standing at a gate in a country lane when a stoat came out of the gate and started playing about in the grass quite close to us. He looked up at us but paid no attention to us, and after playing about for some minutes he went across the road into the grass on the roadside. I went across the road and found him crouching in the grass looking up at me. Then the stoat came out on to the road and commenced running along the roadside. I followed and walked alongside the stoat for about 150 yards. Then he stood still and looked up at me, and after looking at me for about a minute, he suddenly darted towards me and commenced trying to bite my nose. This went on for a minute or so and then he drew away about a yard and looked up at me again. So I put the end of my walking-stick on the ground just beside him and he reared over on his back and started to play with the walking-stick with both front and hind paws, just like a kitten. Finally he seemed to get bored with



A 17th-CENTURY ACCOUNT OF ROYAL COFFERS

See letter: Royal Coffers

was also the owner of the once-famous "K" bull terrier kennels which contained such well-known dogs as Krimson Kiss, Klassikal Klara, Krimas Kracker, etc., and lastly was the discoverer with Professor Crewe, of Edinburgh, of the cause of deafness in the white bull terrier and other colourless breeds.—ADAIR DIGHTON, *Kneesworth, near Royston, Hertfordshire.*

TIMING THE CUCKOO

From The Countess Peel.

SIR,—With reference to the interesting letter of Mr. Philip Robinson, *Timing the Cuckoo*, I was living in a cottage in Hampshire during the last war. A cuckoo settled in a hedge under my bedroom window early in the morning and called without ceasing 104 times. By then I got tired of his long discourse and got out of bed and dealt with him by means of a jug of water. I am sorry now that I so rudely interrupted his discourse.—ELEANOR PEEL, *Kelso.*

SIR,—I read with much interest your correspondent's letter in June 30

from one of them in a small Sussex village, it goes out to a member of the R.A.F. in Canada.—OLIVE HAWKES-CORNOCK, *Moneens, Budleigh Salterton, Devon.*

NOTES FROM NORTH UIST

SIR,—The submerged forest of Scots fir and birch roots which shows occasionally at low tide has been uncovered again. It is supposed to extend far beyond St. Kilda. The common gulls' nests on a small tidal island here were robbed at the beginning of the breeding season but on June 8 I was pleased to find that quite a number had laid again and most of the nests contained three eggs. On the same day I found an elder's nest with five eggs. Black-headed gulls are, I am glad to say, more numerous as a breeding species this year than for some years back; in fact I have found more of their nests than those of the common gull this season, but the latter is much scarcer in proportion than usual. The wild yellow iris was in flower on June 2. The first Arctic

playing and slowly wandered off under some blackberry thorns growing on the roadside.

The whole episode took about ten minutes and was accompanied by a chorus of alarm notes from birds in the trees overhead. The stoat appeared to me to be fully grown, being about 12 ins. in length with a tail of about the same length.

I should be interested to hear if any of your readers have had a similar experience.—C. CAFFERATA, *Riverlyn, Fisherton, near Newark.*

[It is probable that the stoat was a full-grown young male, at the inquisitive age, and as our correspondent moved quietly its curiosity overcame its inherent timidity.—Ed.]

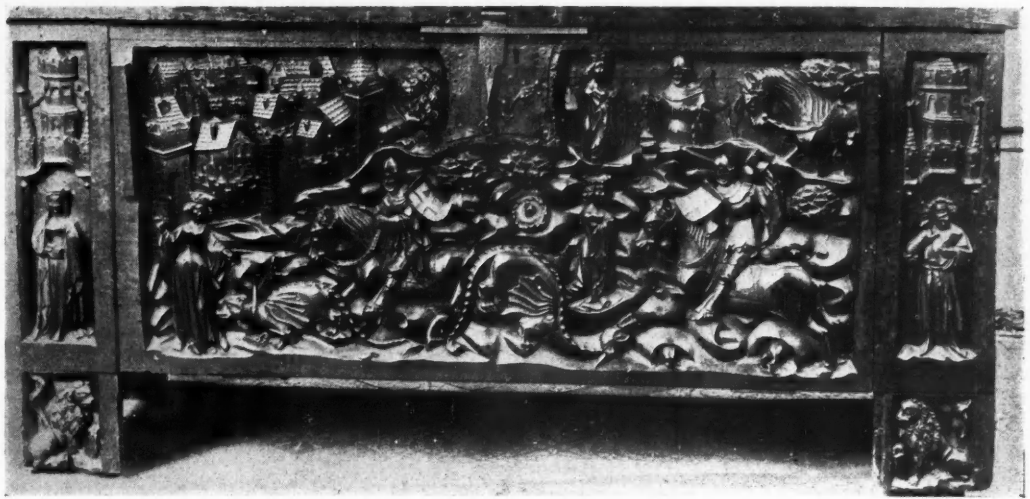
THE YORK CHEST

SIR.—Photographs of several church chests have appeared in your columns recently, but surely few can compare with the magnificent specimen preserved in the Chapter House at York Minster.

The date is early fifteenth century. The figures give vivid representation of St. George and the Dragon and Princess Cleodolinda. There are still traces of the original vermillion and gilding on the central panel.

I believe there is only one other specimen of a church chest which gives such incidents of knightly prowess, and that is in a church in Kent.—H. E. ILLINGWORTH, *Harrogate.*

[The celebrated York chest shows a favourite mediæval version of the story of St. George, the wounded monster being led off into captivity by the virgin Princess, while the King and Queen survey the scene from their castle windows in the city of Memphis. *The Dictionary of Furniture* adds: "Among the steep-pitched roofs may be detected a crow-stepped gable, and this detail figures again more prominently on a contemporary coffer front depicting a similar scene, at the Victoria and Albert Museum. As this particular form of gable does not appear in



ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON ON THE YORK CHEST: HOUSE WITH CROW-STEPPED GABLE IN THE BACKGROUND

See letter: The York Chest

English architecture until a much later date, there is a strong presumption that the design of these chests was derived from the Low Countries, where at Ypres, and other towns, fine specimens survive. They were probably seen, and perhaps carried off to be copied at home, by English craftsmen serving on the Continent under Edward III; though the possibility of a foreign origin must also be taken into account.—Ed.]

AN ELIZABETHAN CHIMNEY-STACK

SIR.—Mention of the chimney-stack at Reddacleave Farm in the article on Dean Prior, Devon, in your issue of June 18 prompts me to send you this drawing. It may be of interest to those of your readers who find delight in architecture, masonry and craftsmanship; and also to the supporters of pre-

fabricated, mass-produced, sectional houses.

The age of the building is conjectural but was probably Elizabethan. The stack was central, the kitchen being this side and the parlour behind. To the layman the greatest interest is in the two upright stones on the left of the fireplaces. These are only 6 ins. thick and yet support much of the great weight of the stack. Unless they were placed exactly vertical they would buckle, with obvious disastrous results. This seems to be a triumph of very skilful masonry.

The oak beam above the lower fireplace is still in good condition and thickly studded with hand-wrought nails. On the right of the opening can be seen the old baking-oven with the light shining through. Until quite recently the old iron door was still in position. The floor has silted up with rubble so that the beam is only about 4 ft. 6 ins. above the ground. The walls of the house have almost disappeared, as cob unprotected soon disintegrates, but it is surprising to learn that the building was inhabited as recently as 60 years ago.—JAMES THORPE, *Dean Prior, Buckfastleigh, South Devon.*

ITCHEN VALLEY DRAINAGE

SIR.—In 1917 the Chilland meadows near Winchester were allowed to go out of cultivation and have steadily deteriorated since that date. Whether they should be reclaimed as water meadows or as dry meadows is a matter open to discussion, but I think we are all agreed that they should be reclaimed.

With this in view dredging of the drawns has been carried out. Apparently the assumption has been made that all the work our grandfathers did was wrong, but as an engineer (I am a M.Inst.C.E.) I am of the opinion that the engineering ability exhibited by those that laid out these water meadows was of a higher order than that we are seeing now. This has led to the expenditure of a large amount of public money as well as the landlord's contribution, and the labour required to rectify the secondary effects of the operations carried out will be very considerable.

Let me first state facts before discussing what should or should not have been done. These water meadows grazed sheep for four to six weeks in the spring, then gave a hay crop of two to three tons to the acre and then grazed cattle for two months in the autumn. To work them as water meadows the water could be fed through the carriers to drown the meadows, or the meadows could be dried by means of the drawns when the carrier hatches were closed. Drowning not only watered the meadow but protected the young grass from frost and gave a top-dressing to the whole meadow.

The slogans of good management were "Water on quick, water off quick," and "Keep the mouths of your drawns open."

Now it is obvious that if we wish to restore the meadows as water meadows we should have to re-build the hatches, clear the carriers and drawns and stop any break-throughs. If however we only wish to reclaim them as dry meadows it is necessary only to restore the conditions of "Water off." This is, clear the drawns of obstructions such as trees, etc., stop off the carriers and clear the mouths of the drawns. The levels are right because they did dry the meadows; in fact they are very cleverly laid out.

The conditions before dredging commenced were as follows. The hatches being all broken, water was in the carriers and was dribbling on to the meadows but not getting off the meadows because the drawns were blocked by fallen trees, etc., and their mouths were not open. The drawns discharge into the main river and the weed in the main river must be cut so as to prevent the level of water from rising in the summer.

Although the river is gin-clear in appearance, if the velocity of flow is reduced below a certain amount, as in a mill pool, there is a large deposit of mud, and the weed-cutting under these conditions entails about four times the labour required when the bottom is of gravel.

Our forbears knew this and therefore we find the main drawns are carriers for the most part a foot to 15 ins. deep with a gravel bottom.

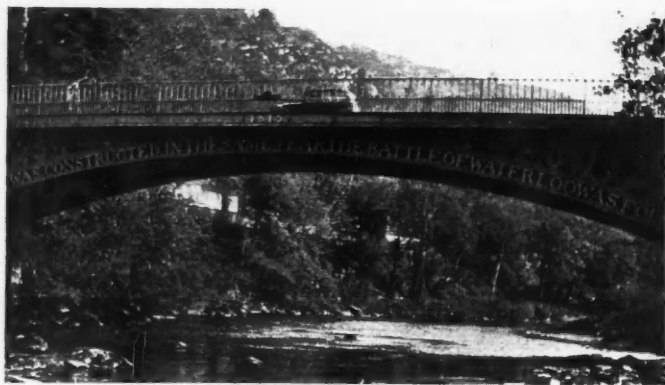
The dredger has now been along to make the drawns 3 ft. deep, the work being carried out in the following sequence.

Dredging was started at the mouth of a main drawn; this was deepened and widened and a two-arch brick bridge pulled out, about 100 tons of gravel deposited on the mouths of the meadow drawns delivering into the main drawn. This was done when there was a flow of water from a break-through past the dredger, and as the dredger worked up-stream some of the mud stirred up was deposited in the dredged part and some was washed into the main stream. When the dredger had reached the break-through, but not before, the break-through was stopped. The dredger then proceeded up the drawn through a particularly muddy and silted up section. Water was flowing down a carrier above this section. This carrier was then blocked so that the water again passed the dredger on the latter's progress up-stream. The result was that more mud was washed into the river and the newly dredged drawn filled up so that it was shallower than originally; in fact mud-banks were above water level. When



THE CHIMNEY-STACK AT REDDACLEAVE FARM

See letter: An Elizabethan Chimney-stack



A WAR MEMORIAL BRIDGE

See letter: A Waterloo Bridge

the dredger had completed about one mile and had left behind it a silted-up ditch, it was decided to rectify this by flushing through. This was done, with the result that another two to three hundred tons of mud was washed into the main stream. But the depth of water in the main drawn is now rather less than it was before dredging started, but it is a muddy instead of a gravel bottom.

The mud in the main stream is a foot to 18 ins. deep over a considerable area. The labour of weed-cutting has been trebled, and as weed is cut this mud can only be sent on to deposit again further down-stream.

responsible for the main stream.—**WALTER G. WILSON**, *Lower Chilland House, near Winchester.*

A WATERLOO BRIDGE

SIR,—Your readers may like to see this picture of a fine wrought-iron bridge, which crosses the River Conway below Talycarn. As you will see from my photograph, it commemorates a great British victory.—**C. M. DILL**, *Llys Aled, Henllan, Denbigh.*

IN A LINCOLN CHURCH

SIR,—The beautiful specimen of wrought iron-work shown in my photograph was salvaged some years ago and is now used as a candle-bracket in St. Benedict's Church, Lincoln. Originally it formed part of the Lincoln Corporation Mace Stand (1724) and was put to its present use by the caretaker of the church, who is a keen antiquary. It will be noticed that a sanctus bell has been added.

American enthusiasts and many museum authorities have repeatedly offered to buy this fine piece of craftsmanship, but I am assured that it will not be moved from this lovely little church which is to-day largely devoted to the spiritual welfare of the deaf and dumb.—**G. B. WOOD**, *Leeds, 8.*

[The caretaker of St. Benedict's seems to have shown a keener appreciation of beauty than the Corporation of Lincoln.—Ed.]

MAJOR JARVIS'S HEADSTRONG PONIES

SIR,—In *A Countryman's Notes* in your issue of June 25, Major C. S. Jarvis tells of a pony he rode during the Boer War which was more anxious to get away from the enemy than he was and recalls two driving ponies which would dash ahead as the passengers climbed into the dog-cart. In short he suffered the ever-present and most exasperating experience of riding and driving a headstrong pony and he suggested that I may tell him that "these regrettable displays were due entirely to bad horsemanship."

I feel this is not quite the right description and I suggest that the trouble lay in bad training, or more likely the pony's natural inclination to move forward remaining unchecked. To mount a horse which will not stand is irritating, tiring and calculated to disturb the rider's nerves, which will in turn upset the horse's nerves unless he is careful. This bad

habit can be cured and in case this may be read by those who own such headstrong horses, I suggest the following procedure which I have tried with success.

When you are mounting, and this should be from a mounting block as likely to cause less disturbance to the horse, let someone stand face to face with the horse and let a crust of bread or lump of sugar (though of course it is almost a penal offence to offer such in these days) be fed to the horse as the rider starts the act of mounting. He will have plenty of time to settle in the saddle and then let the horse walk on. I think it will be found that this only has to be repeated a few times and the horse will stand while being mounted. When the assistant is dispensed with, let the rider hand out the good thing to the horse immediately before the mounting, and for a time or two let him do it from the saddle. I doubt whether there will be a renewal of wilfulness, especially if the process is carried out quietly and accompanied by a soothing voice.

The same procedure should be adopted with the driving horse, but here after the offering is made the assistant should walk by the side of the horse with a light hand on the rein if necessary, ready to check any tendency to dash forward and to offer again something good. With this trouble I believe the mind of the horse works on a sound reasoning basis. He assumes that when a rider mounts it is the office to move forward and so he starts without a moment's pause. Food first, mounting next, followed by the move off is something he can understand readily.

In all but very bad cases this will be found infallible and the services of the assistant can soon be dispensed with.—**R. S. SUMMERHAYS** (*Editor Riding*).

CAPTAIN THOMAS WEBB

SIR,—Captain Thomas Webb, who is portrayed in the stained-glass window in Portland Methodist Chapel, Kingsdown, Bristol, of which I send a photograph, was a famous soldier, and fought beside Wolfe at Quebec in 1759. He lost an eye and suffered injury to his right arm. He founded Methodism in parts of the American Continent and recently two of America's earliest churches celebrated the 150th anniversary of their founding by Webb, who also began this Portland Chapel in Bristol in 1792. In 1765 he, with others, took a small rigging house in New York (then still British) and a

tiny sail loft became the first Methodist Chapel in America. Webb used to preach, as shown, in scarlet uniform, sword across open Bible. Wesley had a great admiration for him. Webb founded churches at Bristol, Pennsylvania and Burlington on the Delaware River. He was buried here in the crypt in 1796.—**F. W.**, *Bristol.*

A SNOW-BUNTING IN HERTFORDSHIRE

SIR,—Last October I sent you a note that I had seen a male snow-bunting near this village. About a month ago I again saw a male snow-bunting in the same locality. It seemed, however, much less tame than the bird I had seen in October. Is it possible that the bird has nested in this country?—**E. H. STRANGE**, *Flint Cottage, Rushden, near Buntingford, Hertfordshire.*

[The snow-bunting does breed in Britain but only on the mountains of Scotland and we are at a loss to know what a male snow-bunting could be doing in June in the south of England.—Ed.]

MAISY GROWS UP

SIR,—In your issue of September 11, 1942, a photograph appeared entitled *Daisy and Maisy at Home*. Here is another snapshot of Maisy growing up



FOUNDER OF METHODISM IN U.S.A., CAPTAIN THOMAS WEBB

See letter: Captain Thomas Webb

to be a young lady, playing with her new friend Ginger. Maisy is still very fond of balancing herself on anything. In the country, animals are perhaps the chief theme of everyday life. There is lots of fun and amusement in watching these healthy animals while they are playing among themselves.—**B. CHULINDRA**, *Lynam House, Rock, near Wadebridge, Cornwall.*



A BEAUTIFUL SPECIMEN OF 18th-CENTURY IRON-WORK

See letter: In a Lincoln Church

Now in the first place I am certain that it was a mistake to widen and deepen the draws, but if it is decided to do so surely it would only have been common sense to shut off the breakthrough before, not after, dredging and to have closed the carrier at its up-stream end above the dredging operations instead of making it a flow past the dredger. Then to try to rectify these mistakes by a flush through seems to me to be very foolish.

That the fishing has been completely spoiled for this season and has been, as I think, permanently injured is of secondary importance to-day, but if you think it would interest your readers I will sketch that aspect of the work done, but I think I have said enough to show that much labour, time and money have been wasted and more work put on to those



MAISY AND A NEW FRIEND

See letter: Maisy Grows Up



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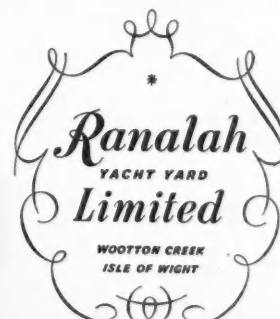
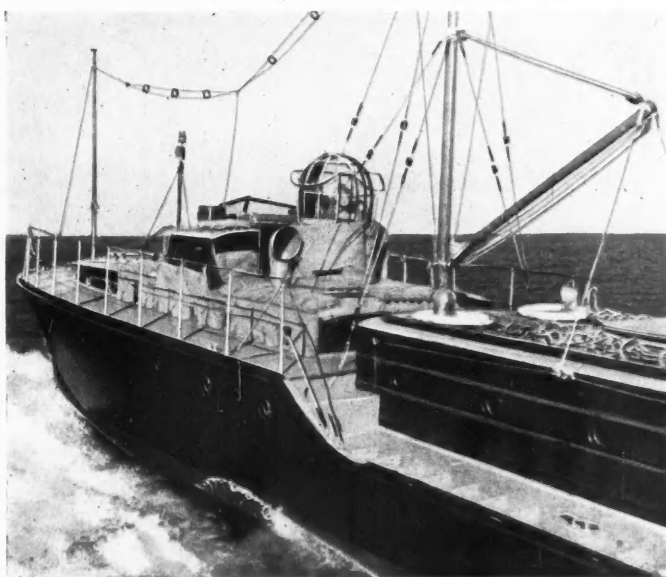


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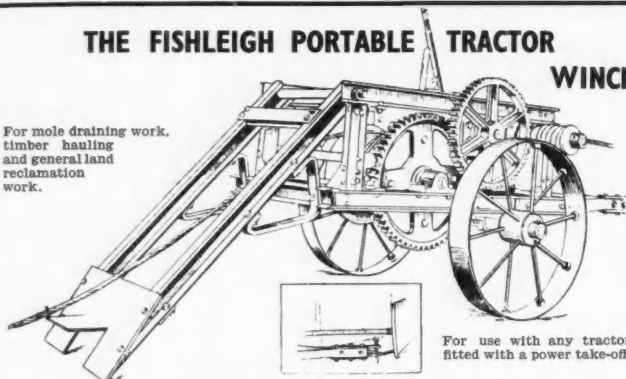
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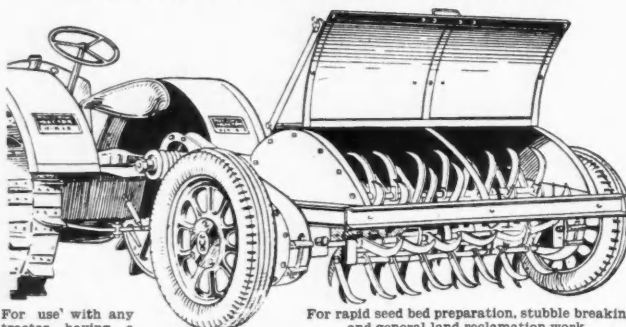


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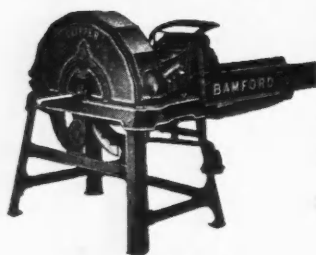
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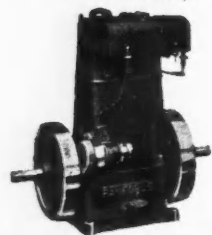


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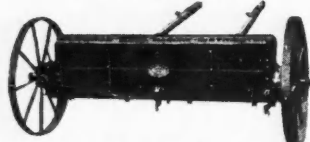
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FARMING NOTES

MORE LIVESTOCK NEEDED

WITH the gradual increase of grass and clover leys there should be kept for more grazing livestock on our farms. The general opinion is that cattle are more suitable for grazing leys than sheep, but the type of stock does not matter so much if the ley is to remain down for only one or two years. Sheep have the reputation of nibbling out the hearts of clover, and if Aberystwyth S 100 or some special strain has been sown it would be folly to spoil a long ley in its first year. I think the effect of grazing on a ley depends largely on the management. If stock are left to graze at will over a large area the herbage gets overgrown at some seasons and punished too hard at others. "On and off" grazing with cattle as well as sheep is probably the ideal. If we are to get more sheep on to our farms again some will no doubt be tempted to try breeding from Leicester cross Cheviot ewe lambs; that is the usual half-bred type. Mr. T. A. McArthur of Strathpeffer, in Ross-shire, who has for many years sent sheep to southern farmers, is a strong advocate of this practice. He points out that it saves a whole year's keep and brings the ewes into production a season sooner without stunting their growth. He claims that if they are bred from as ewe lambs they will give a good crop, and taking together the first two years 100 ewes will give 250 lambs against about 100 lambs from maiden ewes which have not been bred from as lambs. The essential points are that the sheep must be the right type; they must go on to suitable land, and they must be sent to England early in the season.

For this job Mr. McArthur likes the ewe lambs from the big type Sutherlandshire ewes bred to a Leicester ram. Sent south in August the ewe lambs do well on the corn stubbles and sugar-beet tops and can be folded. They will not do well enough on worn-out pasture on downs or land that is inclined to be sheep-sick. Various rams of the Down breeds have been used with success, including Suffolks, Southdowns, Oxford, Shropshires and Hampshires, but care should be taken not to use a ram too coarse in the head. One- or two-shear Suffolks do as well as any. This breeding from ewe lambs is not a new practice to some farmers in the south. The Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester carried out quite a successful trial some years ago, and I know that some farmers in Hampshire regularly buy ewe lambs from the north for breeding in their first season. Certainly they need extra care but with the leys now being established on clean ground this practice could be tried more widely.

THERE will be room also on many farms for more cattle. We have more than when the war started, despite the ploughing-up of 6,000,000 acres of old grass land. The remaining grass is being more closely stocked and the new temporary pastures established on the arable land are proving highly productive. The amount of grazing they give and the quantity of hay cut off these leys this year has been a revelation to many farmers. But few have yet thought seriously about carrying more cattle in 1944 and succeeding years when they will have a still larger proportion of productive leys for summer grazing and still more straw to be trodden into farm-yard manure in the winter.

IN so far as farmers have been buying store cattle they have gone for the big, coarser sorts which can deal with a good deal of roughage and make carcasses that weigh well when it comes to the Ministry of Food grading. We shall now have to think about rearing more calves of beef type as well as dairy heifer calves. A start should be made this autumn. Following the campaign for more autumn calving to get more winter milk, there will be many thousands of extra calves on the markets. Too many of these should not be slaughtered as veal. Most of them may not be the ideal beef type, but they will be worth rearing to produce meat and also to convert straw into the organic fertility that the tillage land needs. Such calves, which are to be yarded for at least two winters, should be dehorned by the caustic potash treatment as early as possible. Obviously they will not tread as much straw as older cattle in their first year, but they will be growing into money all the time. In my view the value of commercial cattle will tend to increase rather than decline for some time to come and a good bunch of youngsters will prove a sound investment.

THE quality of the hay made this year should be quite good. Very few fields were seriously spoilt by the intermittent June rains. Indeed, where cutting had begun the swathe had not been moved at all in many cases and the winds dried off the moisture before harm was done. Then we had some wonderful drying days when hay-making went fast and many ricks could be got together in a few days. The dry time suited the hay, but not the roots. The fly has been persistently busy on the turnips and kale. It's the old story of the farmer's gloom:

Because either the rain is destroying his grain.

Or the drought is destroying his roots. Yet somehow we survive. Certainly the sunny spell did a world of good to the wheat.

WE are all being asked to take part of the phosphates for autumn use in the form of basic slag. As I understand the matter basic slag has to be cleared from the works before superphosphate is delivered to farmers. Slag is not the fertiliser ordinarily used on wheat. We always think of it for bringing on the clover in grass fields. But there is no reason why it should not give good results on tillage ground and particularly for wheat which has a long growing season. Another new rule is that no nitrogen is to be applied to the autumn-sown crops except with the permission of War Agricultural Committees. The idea no doubt is that a proportion of the nitrogen applied in the autumn is washed out of the soil by the winter rains and the benefit lost. But a little nitrogen—say ½ cwt. to the acre—in the autumn does help the wheat to make a good start on ground that is not over-fertile. The War Agricultural Committees will be able to use their discretion, and I, for one, shall certainly apply to be allowed to use some nitrogen on two of my fields that will be carrying a second successive straw crop and I hope I shall be able to marry the phosphates and nitrogen in the form of granular fertiliser which can be put in by the combine drill. There is no doubt that putting the fertiliser up against the seed, which the combine drill does, makes for full results and strong growth from the start.

CINCINNATUS.

THE ESTATE MARKET

A PERIOD OF PROCRASTINATION

THE copybooks impress on the budding mind that the practice of putting off till to-morrow what can be done to-day is the thief of time.

Applied to the management, acquisition or sale of property, this truth is well known; but, know it ever so well, the owner or the would-be buyer or vendor are labouring under difficulties.

RE-PLANNING DECISIONS AWAITED

AS regards urban property, especially in London and the suburbs, the long delay on the part of the authorities in announcing any decisions with respect to re-planning and reconstruction has left owners in doubt as to the true measure of the value of what they own. In some localities suggested re-planning of roads may leave what have hitherto been built-up sites merely part of a thoroughfare in future. Settlement of the value of land thus changed in character will be a very slow business and, quite likely, a very contentious one.

NECESSARY JOURNEYS

IN the country districts the volume of sales and lettings is reduced to a great extent because of the obstacles to travelling. In a normal period a would-be buyer of a country property could arrange with some trusted valuer to accompany him to inspect the property and, if any points were doubtful and reserved for further consideration on the spot, he could go again with the greatest ease. Now it is exceedingly difficult to find a valuer with the requisite free time to enable him to make a detailed inspection of landed property and, without the use of a motor car, a buyer is apt to find the journey, if he makes it, so toilsome and time-wasting that his enthusiasm for even a tempting bargain is likely to evaporate.

BASIS OF COMPENSATION

FROM what has already been decided it would seem that in the event of the absorption of a site into an area that will hereafter not be built on, the basis of compensation will be the value as in September, 1939. Unfortunately, for a vast number of owners this was much below the value in previous years, for it is common knowledge that a downward trend had set in before the declaration of war. However, a datum line had to be fixed and probably the most equitable adjustment between private interests and public needs is that which was drawn as mentioned. The capital value and current rental as in September, 1939, govern many calculations to-day. War damage has reduced or stopped the income from innumerable properties, and it is felt to be a real grievance by many owners that at only a small expense their properties could be put into a state to command a rental, but for restrictions in connection with building work.

LABOUR SHORTAGE

DURING the last week one of the great London firms of builders have notified a West End client that the labour shortage prevents their resumption of work that was suspended not long ago, as they have now hardly enough men to carry out official contract work. In another instance the bulk of repairs has been finished, but fitting has to be installed. The electricity supply concern asserts inability to connect the consumer's premises with its main until the interior wiring has been completed. Materials, fuse boxes, wire, conduits, and so forth, are virtually unobtainable, so that for an indefinite time to come the owner will receive no rent,

no rates and taxes will be leviable, and excellent accommodation is wasted. The surprising thing is that even in these circumstances the freehold is marketable, as often as not the buyer being ready to hold it for eventual reinstatement.

CURRENT PRICES AT AUCTION

A TOTAL of just over £16,600 for 254 acres of arable and pasture in Donington, offered in lots, has been realised according to a Lincoln correspondent. Somerset sales include 121 acres at Kewstoke, Weston-super-Mare, producing an annual income of £375, the price representing over 20 years' purchase. For 54 acres at Lexden, a delightful district near Colchester, just over £77 an acre was readily obtained at an auction a few days ago. Leicestershire farms are in demand, one of 360 acres at Appleby Magna making about £32 an acre, for a freehold let at £468 a year. For the most part, however, business under the hammer has been restricted to unimportant lots, realising only a few hundreds of pounds.

RURAL FREEHOLDS

RESIDENTIAL freeholds seem momentarily rather less in request than they were earlier in the year, but on the whole they are a good market, though (as a correspondent writes): "The majority of reports of sales lack any reference to that element which is of greatest general interest, namely the price. It would be possible to formulate a fairly convincing argument that a little less secrecy about the price of residential properties might have the effect of stimulating business. Very often, however, I suppose, the buyers object to disclosure of this detail." Perhaps the best comment on this is to point out that, in the case of an auction, prices are necessarily common knowledge concerning the lots sold under the hammer, but if any of the lots are dealt with privately afterwards in the room, agents generally refrain from disclosing the price of them.

A CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE SELLING LAND

APPROXIMATELY 1,000 acres of freehold agricultural property in Cambridgeshire will be offered for sale by order of Trinity College, Cambridge. There will be a large number of lots and the auction will be held in Cambridge on July 17, by Messrs. Bidwell and Sons. All the land is exempt from tithe and land tax and much of it is of market garden quality. Possession will be given next Michaelmas of the 230 acres of Coldharbour Farm, in the parish of Over, and there are three large farms, together exceeding 600 acres, in Swavesey and adjoining parts of the county.

AN ASHRIDGE OFFER

LITTLE GADDESSEN freehold properties, formerly part of the Ashridge estate of Lord Brownlow, include Church Farm, which with other lots will shortly be submitted by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley and Messrs. Aitchison and Co., by order of Mr. Monro Cuthbertson. An unusual item in the coming offer will be a block of 11 little houses, called The Bede, which were provided for the use of estate pensioners. Proximity to the Bonar Law Memorial College and Ashridge Park Golf Course, and the pre-war preparations for the residential development of the neighbourhood, are factors of some importance in any forecast of the future demand for sites in this district.

ARBITER.



Bird song has ceased

The time of nesting is over, and the hush of summer is on the land. The potatoes must be sprayed to prevent blight, and the lambs must be put out to fatten on the aftermath—jobs, these, with which members of the Women's Land Army are helping the farmer. And all the while, as they go about

the work of the farm, they're learning that it's Fisons for Fertilizers.

Women between 19 and 40 who have never done land work and would like to join the Women's Land Army should make enquiries at their nearest Employment Exchange. Women of 17 and 18 may apply direct to the Women's Land Army.

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FISONS Limited. Head Office: Harvest House, Ipswich. Largest makers of Complete Fertilizers. Pioneers of Granular Fertilizers. Fisons Fertilizers can be obtained through Agricultural Merchants and Seedsmen or direct from the Manufacturers.



ANNOUNCEMENT

"Abol" Hop Manure, used and recommended by thousands of gardeners and allotment-holders, will in future be called "Abol" Manure.

The Reason

"Abol" Hop Manure originally contained a large proportion of fresh hops. This supply of hops has ceased and the amount of spent hops available from the breweries is limited. "Abol" Hop Manure now contains a proportion of spent hops, other organic material of equal value for soil conditioning, and high grade plant foods. "Abol" Manure will be the same product but, since the proportion of spent hops is low, Plant Protection Ltd. has decided to delete the word "Hop" from the name of this very valuable manure.

It is essential for gardeners and allotment-holders to realise the need for applying organic materials such as dung, compost or sewage sludge in addition to manufactured manures or fertilizers in order to maintain soil fertility and condition.

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NEW BOOKS

THE PUBLIC AND ITS AUTHORS

Reviews by HOWARD SPRING

TO read such a book as Mr. John Cranstoun Nevill's *Harriet Martineau*, which Muller has just published (5s.), is to become aware of a change in public manners. I mean in the public attitude towards writers, or at any rate in the fashion chosen for expressing that attitude. A hundred years ago, a writer of any distinction was liable to find himself embarrassed by the stir his presence created. This was so not only here in England; it would happen in any European country, and in America, too.

There was the case of Hans Andersen at the Swedish town of Lund. The poor man was suffering from raging toothache when the students of the university came to give him an ovation. Signe Toksvig, who has written a beautiful biography of him, says: "He forgot toothache and all in the terror that shook his limbs. When they came marching, several hundreds of them, and he appeared on the steps of the house, they all swept off their blue caps, standing reverently bare-headed before him. His knees trembled: he needed all his strength not to burst into tears. He was suddenly struck by his unworthiness; were they not simply making game of him?"

That is a beautiful picture of the modesty of a great artist. Wasn't it Cézanne who declined the invitation when a company of his fellow-artists wished to honour him? He was sure it was a practical joke.

DICKENS IN AMERICA

Dickens was hardly the man to suffer from either nerves or modesty, and his letters to Forster from America are full of the wonderful things happening, as he puts it, to "the inimitable." "How can I give you the faintest notion of my reception here; of the crowds that pour in and out the whole day; of the people that line the streets when I go out; of the cheering when I went to the theatre; of the copies of verses, letters of congratulation, welcomes of all kinds, balls, dinners, assemblies without end . . . of the cry that runs through the whole country?"

There is nothing comparable with this in contemporary life. The mobbing receptions of film stars are another matter, ebullitions of contagious hysteria, discreditable both to the hearts and the heads of those who become heated by them. Something of interest, and perhaps of importance, might be written on the complete and rather sudden change to an attitude of reserve, or even indifference, towards artists.

The case of Harriet Martineau is a somewhat surprising one, for, though a few fragments of her work

survive to attest the reality of her artistic impulse, she was more journalist than artist, and her fame leapt up almost overnight on the strength of a book forbiddingly called *Illustrations of Political Economy*. She had been till then what Mr. Nevill calls "a little deaf nonentity." Her book opened all doors. "Lord Brougham took pains to be ingratiating; Lord Althorp, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, despatched his secretary to supply her with wished-for information; she was handed an official report of the Royal Commission on Excise Taxes before it had been formally set before the Ministers of the Crown"; and it was credibly reported that the young Princess Victoria was deriving much benefit from the *Illustrations*.

The *Illustrations of Political Economy* were not so forbidding as their title suggests. Harriet had tumbled to the profitable idea that the dullest subject can be lightened by a lively mind, and so she wrote this series of pamphlets, one appearing each month, telling, in the form of fiction, how points of political economy did really affect the daily lives of men and women. She was lucky in the moment she chose, for it was becoming apparent that the masses of the people could not much longer be excluded from education and influence; and so it was small wonder that Althorp, Brougham and the rest of them hastened to provide Harriet with the raw ingredients which she had the knack of turning into agreeable meals, seasoned to the widest tastes. She was welcomed as Dorothy M. Sayers is welcomed by the Churchmen of to-day; and I recall that a canon once assured me frankly: "Dorothy Sayers is more valuable to us than the bench of bishops."

UNCOMPROMISING

When Miss Martineau visited America, her experience was like Dickens's. Waltzes were composed in her honour, people lent her their carriages, offered her boundless hospitality, and waited in queues to call upon her at her hotel. It must have been trying, for she was all but stone deaf. And it didn't last very long, for in her forthright uncompromising fashion, she put her foot into the angriest wasps' nest of the moment: the slavery question.

But Harriet Martineau, as you will find if you read this attractive little book, was never the one to hesitate where her own mind was made up and her conviction clear. When she became an agnostic she wrote about that, as she was prepared to write about anything (her output was terrific), despite the pain she knew this would cause her brother, the celebrated Nonconformist preacher;

HARRIET MARTINEAU

By John Cranstoun Nevill
(Muller, 5s.)

RUSSIA AT WAR
By Ilya Ehrenburg
(Hamish Hamilton, 10s. 6d.)

PEACE IN WAR
By Edward Seago
(Collins, 12s. 6d.)

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BATSFORD

and when she disliked *Vilette* she did not fail to say so to Charlotte Bronte, although this meant the end of their friendship.

For all her hard work and wide popularity, she never made much money. Publishers worked on the principle that authors, without whom there would be no publishers at all, were entitled to the crumbs that fell from the table; and when Harriet was offered a Civil List pension she said she'd rather take parish relief. "With her customary common sense she added a somewhat acrid rider to the effect that the most practical method of assisting writers who had fallen on evil days would be to secure them better copyright laws, at home and abroad, and thus ensure to them an equitable return for their labours."

A PIONEER WOMAN

Despite bad health, she lived into her 70s, surviving for more than twenty years the writing of her Autobiography, which she had hurried through in the belief that she might die before she finished it. Mr. Nevill places her, justly, I think, with those pioneer women of the nineteenth century "who by sheer force of character broke through the male police cordon which excluded their sex from any active participation in public affairs, so that there is hardly an intellectual freedom enjoyed by the women of to-day that does not give back some far-off lingering re-echo of her voice."

Miss Martineau's remarks about copyright laws remind me that Russia is one of the countries that owe no allegiance to the Copyright Convention, which means that any Russian publisher who thought it worth while to do so could take any book of mine and publish it without paying me a penny. There would be no redress. Whether, with or without payment, books representing England and the English war effort are being published in Russia to-day I do not know. I have heard of only two, both by the same author. But on our side we are anxious to give Russia the widest publicity. I point this out without acrimony, merely as a fact of interest.

RUSSIAN JOURNALISM

Well, here among the many is Mr. Ilya Ehrenburg's book *Russia at War*, translated in a very readable fashion by Mr. Gerard Shelley (Hamish Hamilton, 10s. 6d.). Mr. Ehrenburg is the best known of the Russian war correspondents, and the book is made up of pieces, some of them very short, for the Russian newspapers. We see at once that the Russian and English views of a war correspondent's job differ widely. From our writers we get little but descriptions of operations, accounts of the doings of considerable bodies of men directed towards a wide objective. Broadly speaking, it may be said that our correspondents amplify the official *communiqués* and provide raw material for historians of the future.

Mr. Ehrenburg's objective is the immediate mind of the Russian reader. His method is intensely personal and aims at improving the spirits of his countrymen by describing the individual valour of Russians and the individual infamy of the Germans and the horror of their dilemma, faced with the Russian will to win. He gets much of his material out of the pockets of dead men and prisoners. A letter from home asking for booty permits him to storm; a dirty postcard carried in the same pocket with

the sweetheart's photograph uncorks his contempt. A pink foot sticking through the snow suits his style better than a co-ordinated large-scale offensive; and it is easy to see that this method, applied day after day, must be most effective on the minds of readers.

In a dead man's pockets he found a request for "some nice little presents." His comment: "We can see this greedy German hyena licking her lips, and we will say briefly: 'Madam, you expected presents. You have got what you deserved. Weep, if tears can lighten your black conscience.'"

"ANNIHILATE THEM"

He packs his phrases with hatred: "We are resolved to kill all the Germans who have invaded our country. We have no wish to torture or torment them. We simply want to annihilate them. It has fallen to the lot of our people to carry out this humane mission. We are continuing the work of Pasteur who discovered the serum against rabies." "Nietzsche would hardly recognise his disciples in these rapacious goats. The amorality of contemporary Germany is more in tune with a farm-yard than with any philosophical system."

This, you will recognise at once, is not the voice of an outside observer describing the deeds of an army: it is the voice of a people itself, crying its reactions to infamy and outrage.

I am glad all publishers do not wait for Christmas-time before publishing books which are, as we say, "ideal for presents." There are two this week, one for grown-ups and one for children: Mr. Edward Seago's *Peace in War* (Collins, 12s. 6d.) and Mr. Arthur Ransome's *The Picts and the Martyrs* (Cape, 8s. 6d.).

Mr. Seago is serving in the Army, and the peace in war to which his title refers is leave-time. Then he would take out his stool and easel and colour-box, and recapture his old joy in painting. All the pictures here reproduced were done in that way, and what a treasureable collection it is! Clowns and rainbows, caravans and windmills, horses on the gallops at Newmarket, snow, sunshine, cloud and rain. It's a most English book—that is, the England we meet when the towns are left behind. With each picture is a brief account of how, when and where it was painted: a fascinating glimpse into the artist's mind.

A "RANSOME" STORY

The Ransome book has all the old ingredients. Once again we are in the Lake District; once again there are youngsters amusing themselves in ingenious fashions on the fells and the water. Many characters whom we have met before turn up again and weave themselves into the now familiar pattern. If there is nothing new to report from this Lakeland front that is simply because Mr. Ransome's readers would regard anything new as outrageous. They have learned what to expect, and they have shown that they like it so much that Mr. Ransome would be a bold author indeed if his bottles did not contain the mixture as before.

ALPHA AND OMEGA

THESE things were at the beginning
And will last to the end;
A high wind and a thrush singing
As the trees bend.

ERIC CLOUGH.

Queen Mary's Book for India

Queen Mary, of whom there is a portrait, has written a message to the mothers of India. Tributes to the Indian Forces are made by Field-Marshal Sir Archibald Wavell, Air Marshal Sir Patrick Playfair, and Commander Anthony Kimmins; others tell of India's industrial War effort; T. S. Eliot contributes a new poem to the Anthology section of writings about India; J. A. Spender pays a personal tribute to Rabindranath Tagore; Sir Leonard Woolley, Walter de la Mare, Clemence Dane, Helen Waddell and others have also given "pieces" to this volume to which the Right Hon. L. S. Amery writes a foreword.

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HARRAP

Outdoor WORKING CLOTHES



(Left) Striped cotton Morley shirt and coarse linen shorts in sail red. Marshall and Snelgrove.

(Right) White cotton mesh shirt printed with gardening tools in bright colours and a pair of saxe blue linen slacks. Harvey Nichols.



(Below) Dog-tooth check Saxony tweed slacks and a coarse boucle rayon sweater, both from Marshall and Snelgrove. Both come in various colours and different checks.



PHOTOGRAPHS DENES

SLACKS, though perhaps not worn quite so universally as at the beginning of the war, are still being bought by the thousand. They make the most practical of workaday outfits for the country woman, save stockings and, provided one is reasonably slim and tall, look well. Boiler suits in blue and khaki denim are on sale everywhere for fire-watchers and as overalls for outdoor work.

Almost every kind of tough, hard-wearing fabric is being made up into slacks—gabardine, tweeds, both plain and in small dice checks, suitings and flannels, plain, checked and striped, linen-like rayons, velveteen, corduroy—and there are still a few in precious pre-war linens and linen tweeds. All slacks are cut on orthodox lines. The wide bell-bottomed effects are out of favour and were, in any case, never flattering to the female form, so they go unmourned. Colours, on the whole, are orthodox too. Greys and navys predominate, but all the dark shades—plum, bottle green and a range of deep slate blues—are attractive. The colour of your slacks should mix well with the odd jackets and skirts in your wardrobe, and with all accessories such as shirts, sweaters and belts.

Row upon row of slacks hang neatly creased in the shops. The classic flannels lead in popularity. Corduroy is nearly as hot a favourite, but more difficult to come by. The dice and dog-tooth checked tweeds of the fine, firm Saxony variety are dashing on a tall, slim woman and come in lovely colour mixtures, corn yellow, blue with two warm browns on an oatmeal ground, or green, coral red and gold. Marshall and Snelgrove have them, also attractive velveteen slacks, in plum, green and russet brown, suitable for wearing in the garden or by the fire in the winter. The linen slacks and shorts in sail red are good with most colour schemes and can be worn effectively with very bright contrasts for shirts, such as corn yellow, violet or indigo blue. Black with natural colour is featured by Fortnum and Mason, has great verve—black

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linen tweed shorts, a long-sleeved sweater in camel wool in its natural shade, or a short-sleeved, open-necked linen shirt in the same natural colour, circled by a light pigskin leather belt. The only spot of colour permitted is the scarlet or emerald rims of the dark glasses, perhaps picked up again on the ankle socks. Black sweaters with natural coloured linen shorts are another version of this black and camel combine. The fabrics are all tough and hard-wearing. Long-sleeved spun-silk sweaters in pastel shades at Fortnum and Mason are shown with tan-coloured linen or tweed slacks and there are pastel box jackets in a thick fleecy woollen to tone. Cotton triangles for the hair match up exactly to other accessories.

The accessories for these country slacks are among the most attractive items of war-time fashion. There are all kinds of plain cashmere sweaters and twin sets, pre-war in quality, and the same thing goes for the Shetlands. It is new to have your sweaters or cardigans bound at the edges rather than finished with the usual narrow webbing. The cardigan-sweater which buttons down the front and has a turn-down collar is a coupon saver. These collars tend to be bound rather than knitted in narrow rib in the ordinary way. Peter Robinson show broad ribbed woollen cardigan-sweaters with narrow bands of plain knitting bordering the revers. These button down the front and are made in large sizes as well as small. The downward lines are slimming and the coarseness of the weave is a great change after the many smooth, sleek cashmeres. Colours for these ribbed cardigans are flannel grey, old gold, dusty pink, turquoise, ice blue and cherry.



Laced wedge shoes for your slacks and tweeds—grained and smooth calf in contrasting colours, photographed in tan and green, and reversed calf, navy or brown, with snakeskin wedge. Both Joyce shoes.

THE many striped shirtings make the shirt departments in the stores look as fresh as paint. All kinds of neat details are permitted on these shirts; some have the open neckline, others the stiffened turn-down collar close to the throat, but every line is tailored as impeccably as a man's shirt for a lounge suit. Checked "Dayella" makes splendid long-sleeved shirts for winter. The two-coloured duster checked "Dayellas" are manufactured in five sizes and a mass of cheerful colours. They make up very effectively. Peter Robinson have some really hard-wearing shirts in Panama fabric, a close, firm, meshed cotton and rayon mixture. These shirts have extra length; so they tuck well into slacks and there is plenty of leeway when doing strenuous exercise. They are made with turn-

down collars, in four sizes. Colours are white, scarlet, blue, brown, yellow, sail red, moss green, and they cost 13s. 9d. Harvey Nichols's porous mesh cotton shirt with its gay, small pattern of garden tools is a charming novelty. The linen shirts are excellent for hot weather and wash superbly. There are still a few in pastel pinks and lemon yellow. White waffle pique looks neat as a new pin, is a bit dressy for some slacks, chic with navy or grey. These piques have the wide shoulder made by a seamed section like a sock heel, and one patch pocket. The new Mcgyashe winterweave, a thick, firm rayon with a warm "handle" and a finish that gives the appearance of wool, will be in the shops soon. It tailors well and comes in cheerful colours with still brighter tones for piping and pockets. Sail red is outstanding in this range and mixes well with the chocolate browns that make so many tweed slacks. This weave is being tailored into sleeveless suede jerkins that act as wind breakers.

A sail red jerkin over a canary yellow shirt, with crotchal brown slacks, makes a splendid autumnal combination. This red is smart with emerald green, a shade that is being shown in almost all the fabric collections for the early winter, either as a secondary colour for accessories or trimmings, or as a tone on tone herring-bone for an entire jacket, suit or skirt.

There are any amount of low-heeled laced casual country shoes for all these outfits. The ordinary flat walking shoes are newest in deep reddish brown or the colour of light pigskin. Many of these are in two colours with the light shade applied as a broad bracelet band, edged with punching. Joyce are making a wedge shoe in two bright colours.

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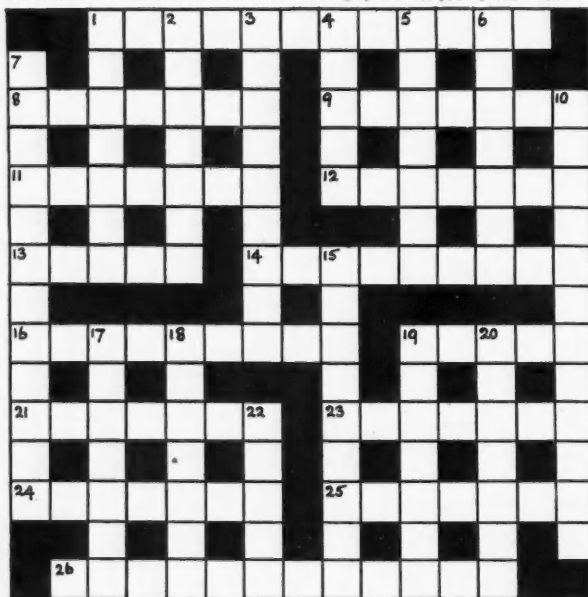
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CROSSWORD No. 703

A prize of two guineas will be awarded for the first correct solution opened. Solutions should be addressed (in a closed envelope) "Crossword No. 703, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," and must reach this office not later than the first post on the morning of Thursday, July 22, 1943.



Name.....
(Mr., Mrs., etc.)

Address.....

SOLUTION TO No. 702. The winner of this Crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of July 9, will be announced next week.

ACROSS.—1, Pound foolish; 8, Antre; 9, Catholics; 11, Glasshouse; 12, Apes; 14, Rebels; 15, Clarence; 17, Increase; 19, Assess; 22, Norm; 23, Starvation; 25, Londoners; 26, Ocrea; 27, Tandem cycles.

DOWN.—1, Pet lamb; 2, Uneasy lies; 3, Doctor; 4, Obtusely; 5, Lion; 6, Shippen; 7, Danger signal; 10, Sisters-in-law; 13, Dress a doll; 16, Isotherm; 18, Corunna; 20, Emigres; 21, Frisky; 24, Good.

ACROSS

1. A dish from the Principality? (two words, 5, 7)
8. What fine words cannot butter (7)
9. A snake at heart, he is very acquisitive (7)
11. Mentally picture (7)
12. You will certainly make a slip in this Middlesex place (7)
13. "Full of strange —" —Shakespeare (5)
14. Salt water bounded (two words, 6, 3)
16. He aims at bringing about a conflict of nations (9)
19. His castle is on Hampstead Heath (5)
21. Superlatively neat (7)
23. Where sprang the fountains of the Muses (7)
24. Cock-a-doodle-doo! (7)
25. American song-writer and author of Maryland (7)
26. It's presently (anagr.) (12)

DOWN

1. Looks like 16's mouthings, but may be held for his arrest! (7)
2. Vegetables (7)
3. Stick a pin round the pen and a hag on the outside (9)
4. Range into wrath? (5)
5. Prevarication (7)
6. Young devils swallow the beer (7)
7. Jack and Jill's objective (four words, 1, 4, 2, 5)
10. He slept for 20 years (three words, 3, 3, 6)
15. Tennyson wrote of its tufts of "rosy plumelets" (two words, 5, 4)
17. To which Burns likened his love (two words, 3, 4)
18. Electra's brother (7)
19. To confine the hair, or maybe a butterfly, but useless to the fisherman (two words, 4, 3)
20. Admonition to a treetop baby (7)
22. Intruders in the wheatfield (5)

The winner of Crossword No. 701 is
Mr. T. Ogden,
90, Hamlet Gardens, London, W.6.

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